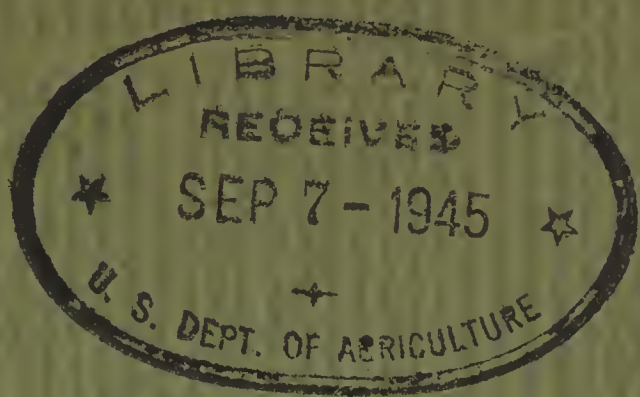


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Serving American Agriculture

A Report of
Extension Work in
Agriculture and Home
Economics in 1933

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED JULY 1936

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High Lights of Extension in 1933

EXTENSION workers in 1933 saw agriculture move farther along the road toward a happier, more satisfying rural life. During the year farm prices took a definite upward trend toward parity and higher purchasing power. But progress along the agrarian trail was not measured in financial gains alone.

Progress was measured also in the ability of farmers to produce more of their own food and other commodities, thus reducing living costs while living standards were maintained at a reasonable level. It was measured in the development of farmers' ability to work together; in the trend toward better uses of land; in the homemaker's ability to clothe her family and provide the comforts of home at lower cost. It was measured in the brightness of a boy's smile as he worked on his 4-H activity and in happier home and community life.

IN ALL these advances extension work played a definite part. County and State extension workers explained the economic background and the details of the production-control programs to farmers. Approximately 70,000 volunteer leaders, trained by extension workers, assisted with the educational programs. More than 1,600,000 producers of wheat, cotton, and tobacco signed adjustment contracts.

Nearly a million farmers received assistance from extension workers in obtaining seed loans or other Federal credit and in securing relief from Red Cross and other agencies.

Farmers who fought grasshoppers or chinch bugs with methods recommended by extension workers were able to save a major portion of their crops. Growing more pasture, legumes, and forage, efficient balancing of rations, culling poorer producing livestock, control of disease and insects among crops and livestock—these are only a few of the measures used to reduce production costs and increase income.

THE live-at-home program—stressing the use of gardens and farm products, home resources, and home-talent recreation—helped farmers to solve partially the problem of maintaining a reasonably healthy and happy standard of living. Homemakers did their part by conserving food to provide adequate diets and remodeling clothes and furniture, producing gardens, making butter and cheese, and similar activities.

Nearly a million boys and girls found happiness and satisfaction in various home-economic and agricultural projects. They learned the most up-to-date farming or homemaking practices, how to work together, how to play, and prepared themselves for future activities and leadership.

Serving American Agriculture

A Report of Extension
Work in Agriculture and
Home Economics in 1933

PREPARED BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service

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A New Attack on Old Problems

An Introduction

The story of extension work¹ in 1933 resolves itself largely into an account of adjustment, of struggle against destructive crop pests and drought or overproduction and of the ever-present effort to obtain higher farm incomes and improved standards of living.

Farmers in a few States found themselves facing the ravages of drought with little to sell. Many farmers lost a large part of their crops to grasshoppers or chinch bugs. Many were burdened with debt, had no money with which to buy, and were forced to conserve both livestock and human food for use on their own farms. In other sections, including the Cotton Belt, the tobacco-growing regions, and a large part of the Corn and Wheat Belts, farmers found that the surpluses accumulated in recent years had forced prices down to a point which left them little if any profit on what they had to sell.

Puzzle of the Economic Crossroad

Producers of agricultural products and their families faced the necessity of deciding between the old course of "going it alone" and the newly developed program of planned adjustment offered through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. To the Federal, State, and county extension workers was delegated the task of acquainting farmers with the reasons for the various production-control programs, the details of the plans, and the benefits that might be expected from cooperation.

Extension workers, especially those in the counties, assisted in inaugurating the new farm-credit work of the Government. County agents assisted more than half a million farmers to obtain loans from Federal agencies.

But Life Must Go On

In the meantime the family had to provide food, clothing, and other necessities of life for its members. While the mother was conserving food and keeping household costs down, the father was attempting to produce crops or livestock at a lower cost so that he could make the money needed to buy clothes and pay taxes. While the homemaker was remodeling dad's 1928 coat into a 1933 model garment for her son or planning balanced diets at the smallest possible

¹ Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents prepare their reports for calendar years ending Nov. 30. For this reason, statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, and results of work are for the calendar year ended Nov. 30, 1933.

NOTE.—Extension work in agriculture and home economics, authorized by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, is carried on cooperatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges. This report was prepared and printed in accordance with a provision of the act of Congress of Mar. 4, 1915, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916" (38 Stat. L., p. 1110).

cost, her husband might be deciding whether to feed corn to produce heavier hogs or whether to sell both corn and hogs immediately to realize the maximum return.

In solving these and other problems, approximately 2,682,000 farm families made definite use of information secured through the extension program. This number represents more than 40 percent of the total farm families in counties having extension agents.

More than 327,000 farmers economically injured by drought or flood called on county agents or State extension workers for assistance in complying with requirements to obtain relief from the Red Cross, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and other agencies. Some farmers were given employment on civil works projects, while others obtained seed or feed loans. Agents also sponsored the growing of relief gardens by unemployed or partly employed persons, the development of special supplementary farm incomes, and the use of food budgets to assure an adequate food supply.

Local Leadership to the Front

County agents and State extension workers conducted 73,711 meetings during 1933 to help advance the cotton, wheat, and tobacco production-control programs. The total attendance at these meetings was 3,719,432. More than 70,000 local volunteer leaders assisted by conducting meetings and handling the contract sign-up work. Both State and county extension workers spent considerable time in helping to organize county and township committees and production-control associations. Throughout the year the county agent continued to advise with the committees elected by producers to administer the program.

County agents or their assistants handled more than 8,000,000 office calls during 1933, or 3,000,000 more than in the previous year. A large part of this increase may be credited to production-control or other emergency activities, while part of it was a natural increase in the demand for special knowledge on some agricultural or homemaking subject. The number of training meetings held for local leaders increased from 55,334 to more than 60,000.

Extension Work in 2,500 Counties

Although the various emergency programs drew heavily on extension workers' time during 1933, farm families increased their calls for information concerning various farm-production or homemaking subjects. Approximately 2,500 counties, served by 4,339 agents, cooperated in carrying on extension work in 1933. These 4,339 agents include regular county agricultural agents and their assistants, home demonstration agents, and 4-H club agents. Extension programs were conducted on an organized basis in 67,855 communities. Approximately 180,000 men and 148,000 women acted as volunteer leaders in work with adults, taking time off from their own work to help plan and organize extension programs and to pass information along to their neighbors.

Nearly 860,000 women in 43,108 community groups, an increase of 2,000 groups over the number the preceding year, studied various phases of homemaking, music appreciation, and cultural subjects.

Seed improvement, soil-erosion control, pasture improvement, meat canning and curing, lower cost production of dairy and meat products, increased production of vegetables and fruit for home use, control of plant diseases and insects—all these and other projects were continued in 1933. Instead of being forgotten by the farmers these subjects achieved an even greater importance because under existing economic conditions the individual could not afford to waste any product or fail to produce at the lowest possible cost.

Approximately 922,000 boys and girls took part in 4-H club work during 1933. These boys and girls were members of more than 74,000 organized clubs and completed 1,185,563 projects.

Negro farmers in the South, under the leadership of county agents of their own race, are gradually improving their farming practices and improving their standards of living.

Farmers Are Economics Conscious

Farmers throughout the United States in 1933 started a program of economic cooperation on the largest recorded scale. With production geared to a speed that the consuming public could not utilize at a profit to producers, more than 1,600,000 growers of cotton, wheat, and tobacco organized under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs to adjust their production to profitable levels.

With the aid of extension workers, volunteer local leaders, and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, farmers met in the most extensive series of educational meetings ever conducted to consider the reasons for adjustment, the details of the program, and how the plan could be put into effect. Effective organization and cooperation to solve farm problems became more imperative. The task of acquainting farmers with the fundamental economic facts and the details of the program was assigned to the Extension Service because of its widespread contact with farmers through the State organizations and trained county agents in a majority of agricultural counties.

War on a New Front

Explaining the adjustment program and getting the cooperation of more than 1½ million farmers was an even greater undertaking than was assigned to the Extension Service during the World War because of the complex details and organization to be explained. The force of county agents, supervisors, and subject-matter specialists operating in more than 2,200 counties had had experience with large assignments—on food production during the World War and in connection with the various drought- and flood-relief plans in more recent years.

To insure that all farmers received adequate information and assistance in this new economic war, the country's extension force was augmented by emergency agents, paid largely from Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds, in counties that did not have agents. This plan brought the total number of counties having agents to 2,566 at the end of the year, the largest number ever employing agents. Because of the additional calls on existing county agents for service, it became necessary for almost 300 counties to employ assistant county agents so that the necessary regular educational work could be carried on while adequate support was being given the emergency programs.

To provide for proper supervision of the various production-control programs and to assist the county agents and other local workers, some of the commodity specialists in many States were transferred from regular work to emergency activities for part of the year. In most cases these subject-matter specialists were put in charge of districts of from 6 to 20 counties.

Economic information concerning the supply of agricultural commodities, relation of export markets to farm prices, relation of current production to market prices, and similar facts prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were distributed to the county

workers through the State extension services. Many State extension workers spent a considerable part of their time in revising and adapting the economic information to their localities.

Train 70,200 Local Leaders

Throughout the Nation county agents and groups of volunteer local leaders, the majority of whom had been cooperating in extension programs for many years, met to study economic information and production-control programs with the assistance of State workers. As a result of these training schools 70,200 local leaders assisted in the cotton, wheat, and tobacco production-control programs. County agents and State extension workers devoted a total of 191,346 days to the promotion of the various emergency campaigns. Local leaders spent more than 653,000 days, or an average of 9 days each, on this work.

County agents and State extension specialists assisted with the organization of county and community committees to handle the sign-up work. After the majority of producers in a county had signed contracts, the signers elected community and county committees which then took over the actual administration of the program. While these committees handled the actual sign-up and checking of commodity contracts, they looked to their county agents and extension workers for advice, guidance, and assistance. In many instances the county agent was elected secretary of the county control association.

Ten Million Circular Letters

During the year county agents answered more than 2½ million office calls in regard to the various programs, or an average of about 1,000 per county. Agents wrote approximately 80,800 circular letters in connection with production-reduction campaigns and sent more than 10,400,000 copies to farmers and members of committees to keep them acquainted with the various developments of the program. In addition to the circular letters, county agents wrote 879,000 personal replies to individual requests for information.

Agents in cotton counties early in the campaign selected and trained more than 34,000 leading growers as local committeemen to handle the sign-up campaign. This program was announced June 19, and it required speed to carry the program to the producers and get the contracts signed before cotton picking began. In the wheat campaign temporary county committees of leading wheat growers were selected. Counties were then divided into communities, each with its committee of about three members. These committees assisted in conducting the educational meetings to acquaint farmers with the economic facts back of the new wheat program.

When the signed contracts began to reach the offices of county agents they organized office forces large enough to check original applications or first copies of contracts and type the contracts.

Extension Organization Is Effective

The effectiveness of the extension set-up throughout the country in forwarding the agricultural adjustment program is shown by the accomplishments reported from individual States. In Kentucky, for

example, 39 percent of the wheat growers signed contracts in counties served by extension agents, while only 25 percent signed in noncounty-agent counties.

After the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed about the middle of May, subject-matter specialists and county extension workers turned their major attention toward carrying out the provisions of the act. While many regular educational programs and demonstrations were held in abeyance to give time to this new activity, agents continued to give out information on agricultural subjects which would enable farmers to decrease production costs and to produce more efficiently.

Extension specialists in agronomy, soils, animal husbandry, dairying, agricultural economics, and other subject-matter divisions were active in assisting with the emergency programs. Dairy specialists assisted the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in working out marketing agreements applicable to certain large dairy distribution centers, and poultry specialists gave much of their time during the latter part of the year to helping hatchery organizations work out their trade agreements. Extension engineers, both Federal and State, assisted the compliance section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in developing plans for measurement of acres of cotton, wheat, or corn.

Interest in Farm Management Increases

With the progress of the various agricultural adjustment programs, extension agricultural economists became more active in assisting with the programs and studying the various implications of the production-control and marketing agreements. As farmers sought to adjust production to profitable demand and fought ravages of drought or flood, their interest increased in better management methods, including the keeping of farm accounts and the more efficient organization of farm enterprises.

A total of 27,338 farmers, a slight increase over the number in 1932, kept complete farm accounts during 1933 in cooperation with the extension services. More than 35,600 farmers, or nearly double the number the previous year, kept accounts on specific enterprises such as cotton, wheat, or hogs. State and county extension workers assisted more than 28,700 farmers to summarize their account books, with the result that they made more than 41,000 changes in farm-management methods. The number changing their system of farm management as a direct result of keeping accounts was 30 percent greater than the number of farmers making such changes in 1932.

Outlook information prepared by economists of the United States Department of Agriculture was carried to the States and to county workers by representatives of the State extension services who attended the national or regional outlook conferences. This information consisted of facts concerning the supply of various commodities and probable demand. More than 708,000 farmers obtained help from extension workers on the use of outlook or other timely economic information in readjusting farm operations.

Distribute 2½ Million Farm-Record Books

Extension workers cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration distributed more than 2,600,000 farm-record books.

A large number of these record books were special Agricultural Adjustment Administration account books in which the contract signer could keep necessary data on the commodities covered by production-control contracts. Many farmers, however, realized the advantage of a farm record on all enterprises and adopted complete farm-record books.

As a result of extension work on farm management and adjustment, nearly 360,000 cotton producers, or more than three times as many as in 1932, made adjustments in production methods. The number of wheat growers making adjustments increased from 27,000 to 156,000. Even in hog production, for which the adjustment program was not announced until the fall of 1933, more than 54,000 producers altered their farming practices in accord with farm-management information, as compared with 38,000 in 1931 and 51,000 in 1932.

County agents spent approximately 20 percent more of their time on farm-management work in 1933 than in previous years. Nearly 600,000 farmers received assistance in obtaining credit or seed loans in 1933, a marked increase over the number the previous year; and approximately 110,000 producers were assisted in making credit statements, a 25-percent increase over the number in any previous year.

Farmers Sell Through 8,000 Cooperatives

In spite of the emphasis given to production control, farmers' interest in marketing did not decrease. Agents and extension workers assisted in organizing 1,312 new cooperative marketing associations and gave assistance to 8,170 such groups during the year.

Poultry raisers in several Oregon counties built egg-storage rooms on their farms in 1933 to care for eggs before shipment. This practice came as a direct result of the use of circular letters and news stories by extension workers. By proper care before marketing, producers increased the number of eggs in the upper grades by 20 to 25 percent. In one county alone the agent estimated that this work has been worth more than \$5,000 to poultry farmers.

In Lincoln County, Wyo., a woolgrowers' pool organized by a county agent several years ago and participated in by 134 woolgrowers, sold 18,000 fleeces in June at 22 cents a pound. Producers of small quantities who were not in the pool sold their clip to peddlers at prices ranging from 12 to 17 cents a pound.

County agents had more than 660,000 office callers seeking information on farm-management practices and nearly 360,000 callers inquiring in regard to marketing practices, in each case an increase of approximately 50 percent over the number the previous year.

Many families turned to the barter system in 1933 because of lack of cash with which to buy commodities or to hire work done. Approximately 70,000 farm families were assisted by county extension agents in bartering farm or home produce for other goods or services.

Farm-Credit Program Aids Farmers

Farm credit, which helped farmers weather economic difficulties, was made more easily available through the assistance of county agricultural agents in 1933. Nearly 584,000 farmers, or about twice as many as in 1932, obtained assistance from agents in securing loans

through the seed-loan or crop-production-loan services, or through the regional agricultural credit corporations.

Agents assisted in the organization of more than 650 production-credit associations throughout the Nation. Through these and other farm-credit facilities in the organization of which county agents assisted, more than \$1,250,000,000 in loans were granted to farmers. Agents assisted more than 107,000 farmers to draw up inventory or credit statements, which they used in obtaining loans from various agencies.

Farmers faced with a mortgage foreclosure, tax sale, or the necessity of deeding a farm back to the original owner turned to county agents for advice. Because of the agents' intimate knowledge of local conditions and their sympathetic attitude they were able to give valuable aid in obtaining credit and to help more than 90,000 farmers in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.

Distressed Families Obtain Relief

Drought and flood in various sections of the country left thousands of farm families in such distressed circumstances that they were forced to call upon the Red Cross or other relief agencies for assistance. More than 327,000 farm families applied to county agents for counsel and assistance in meeting requirements for such aid.

Not only did extension agents help families to meet the requirements for obtaining relief, but they gave information concerning conservation of food and livestock-feed supplies and how to make the best possible use of available supplies. More than 113,000 farm families, with the assistance of county agents, developed new and supplementary sources of income. Many worthy farmers secured employment on civil works projects, such as farm-to-market roads and flood-control projects. In some counties this relief work required nearly half of the agents' time.

Thousands of families, both town and country, were able to provide themselves with more adequate and properly balanced diets by growing relief gardens according to instructions or recommendations furnished by extension agents. County agents and home demonstration agents aided more than 879,000 families to produce a larger part of the family food supply on the farms and gave similar assistance to nearly 800,000 families in towns.

A 100-Acre Emergency Garden

In Cass County, Mich., the county agent helped to manage a 100-acre area of welfare gardens. These gardens produced approximately \$6,000 worth of vegetables—more than 46,000 cans of vegetables, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 250 bushels of beets, 200 bushels of turnips, and other produce. More than 200 school children were fed hot lunches daily on the vegetables from these gardens.

The emergency garden relief work brought the county agents into contact with hundreds of farmers and renters who had never been reached by extension work before. It resulted in more progress being made in gardening and in other types of extension work with those having welfare gardens than in all previous years.

Agricultural or home demonstration agents also helped more than 331,000 families to plan food budgets to insure an adequate food supply during the year.

Agriculture Improves Methods

In the midst of unusual economic turmoil and adjustment, farmers did not forget that income is still affected by the quantity of feed required to produce a hundred pounds of pork and by the labor cost on an acre of cotton and that farm homes can be made more attractive and comfortable despite lack of money for cash expenditures.

Because of the economic situation, farmers made an effort to produce more of their own food and livestock-feed supplies, turned to larger acreages of pasture and forage crops and showed a decided tendency to return to horses and mules as a source of farm power. More than 2,000,000 farmers made a definite change in agricultural methods as a result of extension teaching.

Farmers showed a continued interest in the use of improved varieties of seed in 1933. Some phases of seed-improvement work were conducted during the year in 41 States. Twenty-six of those States have an organization which cooperates with the International Crop Improvement Association.

Farmers Demonstrate Methods

One of the methods of conveying information regarding various farm practices is that of establishing actual demonstrations on the farms of cooperating individuals. In 1933, 17,000 swine-production demonstrations were conducted, an increase of nearly 5,000 during the last 5 years. County agents and extension workers assisted 5,797 beef-cattle producers during 1933 to obtain purebred sires. Further evidence of interest in better beef-production practices is the increase in farm demonstrations from 2,226 in 1928 to more than 9,400 in 1933.

Not only did farmers seek better methods of producing and marketing meat animals, but they made much better use of these products for home consumption. County agents, home demonstration agents, and other extension workers gave instruction or assistance in home butchering to more than 124,000 farm families in 1933. As a result of home-butchered demonstrations in Kansas, more than a million pounds of pork, nearly a million pounds of beef, and more than 5,000 pounds of mutton were prepared for home use. In that State alone, approximately 5,700 farm families—of which there is definite record—canned more than 164,000 quarts of meat for use during the spring and summer months.

Farmers not only called on county agents and extension workers for information regarding butchering and canning of meat, but also for methods of keeping home-cured products from spoiling or deteriorating before they were used.

Continue Disease and Insect Control

During 1933, 5 more States became modified accredited areas in bovine-tuberculosis eradication, making a total of 13 States with this designation. The State and county extension workers have been explaining the value of such work to farmers for many years. The actual testing and regulatory work is done by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State departments of agriculture. In 1933 more than 55 percent of all counties in the United States were listed as practically free of this disease.

Seeking to improve the condition of their horses and to obtain farm power at lower cost, farmers in 72 Illinois counties cooperated with county agents and practicing veterinarians in eliminating bots and large roundworms in horses and mules. Committees of farmers canvassed their localities, listing all farmers who desired to have horses treated, and 163 practicing veterinarians administered the carbon bisulphide capsules. Reports obtained from 352 farmers in 19 of the counties showed that 70 percent of the farmers noted improved working capacity of their horses, 71 percent commented on the reduction in number of cases of colic, and an even larger number noted a reduction in the botfly menace.

Fight Insect Invasions

Attacks of grasshoppers occupied the attention of farmers and entomologists throughout many sections of the Great Plains region. More than 700 county agents reported the use of more than 13,000,000 pounds of poisoned bait in insect control. Farmers who fought the pest on an organized basis in six counties in North Dakota saved 90 percent of their crops. In untreated areas of the same section of the State approximately 90 percent of the crops were lost through grasshopper damage. Eleven counties in Minnesota spent less than \$250,000 for grasshopper poison and saved crops valued at more than \$3,250,000. Farmers conducted similar campaigns in parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, and Iowa.

Chinch bugs invaded Grundy County, Mo., farms in 1933. Farmers who used creosote-oil barriers to keep the bugs from passing from small-grain fields into the corn were able to harvest 90 percent of a normal corn crop. Those farmers who used no barrier secured about 45 percent of a normal crop.

Farmers continued to call on extension workers for assistance in combating various crop diseases. For example, in Virginia, 1,200 tobacco growers attended 63 demonstrations on downy mildew control, and in Minnesota a series of 11 meetings on the control of certain barley diseases attracted an average attendance of 167 each.

Use Land More Profitably

A chance to seed pasture on acres contracted to the Government under production-control programs and the necessity of providing an adequate quantity of livestock feed at the lowest possible cost have led farmers to pay increasing attention to production of pasture and hay crops. Throughout the country 15,162 pasture demonstrations

were put on by farmers in 1933, a slight increase over past years, and an increase of nearly 6,000 over 5 years ago.

One of the problems facing farmers is that of returning to permanent pasture land which was broken up during or immediately after the war for production of grain crops. Many farmers are reseeding permanent pastures with a mixture of bluegrass and legumes rather than all grass.

In St. Johns County, Fla., a farmer with a 70-acre pasture which would not support 18 head of cattle called on the county agent for help. The agent suggested the planting of 20 acres of permanent pasture with an adapted seed mixture. With this improved 20 acres it was possible to graze 36 head of cattle in the same area and have a surplus of grass left over.

Legume Acres Are Money Makers

Mississippi farmers used half a million pounds more vetch and pea seed in 1933 than in 1932, an increase of nearly one-fifth. Pulaski County, Ark., farmers seeded 100,000 pounds of vetch and Korean lespedeza. Lespedeza has become a permanent crop for hay and pasture on 60 percent of the farms in that State. These crops are valuable not only for the feed they furnish, but for their soil-building properties. Demonstrations of growing, harvesting, and marketing crimson clover seed in Hart County, Ga., resulted in the sale of 38,000 pounds of seed to farmers in other counties and the seeding of crimson clover on 325 farms in Hart County. This clover seed provided a cash crop for many farmers, some realizing as much as \$50 an acre for the seed sold.

In the New England States, farmers are cutting their grass crops at an earlier stage of maturity than usual because of the recommendation of extension workers. This makes it possible to obtain a forage relatively high in protein from grass crops. Such a practice is of considerable value to dairy farmers in sections where the cost of growing legume crops is excessive and almost prohibitive. The earlier cutting provides a better quality hay and allows new growth for pasture purposes in late summer and fall.

Soil Saving Gains Momentum

Use of green-manure crops for soil improvement and erosion control is growing steadily. Alabama is leading the Southern States—the outstanding area in the use of cover crops—with more than 5,700,000 pounds of winter legume seed used in 1933.

Because soil erosion has been taking an increasing toll of topsoil and fertile fields, more than 38,000 farmers, with the help of extension workers, constructed terraces and other engineering structures for erosion control in 1933. The total value or savings as a result of this service was estimated by county agents and farmers to be nearly \$4,000,000.

Civilian Conservation camps, working in cooperation with State extension services, have stimulated much interest in erosion control on cultivated land by having their workers construct protection for terrace-channel outlets.

Farmers Organize Terracing Club

A cooperative 5-year terracing program was started by extension workers in Tallapoosa County, Ala., in the summer of 1933. Although farm land throughout the county was badly gullied and eroded, individual farmers were unable to do an adequate job of terracing because of lack of equipment and horsepower to work in the heavy soil. County commissioners provided tractors and machines for the use of farmers who paid the cost of labor, fuel, and depreciation. This cost ranged from \$1 to \$2.50 an acre. In this way the program is expected to be self-liquidating and will mean no extra cost to the county government.

Farmers who wanted land terraced applied to the county soil-erosion club, and applications arrived at the rate of about 700 acres a week. Terracing was supervised by farmers who attended a terracing school conducted by extension workers from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In the fall, four other Alabama counties adopted the plan, and similar clubs or terracing projects are being established in other States.

Seek More Income—Better Living

The live-at-home program, sponsored by the Extension Service, furnished many farmers with a practical answer to the increase in cost of articles they bought. The program has placed special emphasis on subsistence gardens, the family cow, and the poultry flock as the means of lowering family expenditures for food.

Dairymen Lower Production Costs

As margins of profit narrowed, dairy farmers became increasingly interested in lowering the production cost per pound of butterfat or milk. Although consumers needed all the milk that could be produced, they could not pay a price that would afford the producer a profit. For this reason a program of feeding and management was suggested that would decrease the quantity of milk produced yet increase the net return to farmers. The program is based on the fact that good dairy cows fed a ration consisting mostly of high-quality roughage such as legume hay, pasture, and silage will produce less milk but at a lower cost per pound or per quart than when fed a ration including more grain. This feeding practice leaves more net profit when market prices are low.

More than 17,000 farmers in 1,019 herd-improvement associations throughout the country continued in 1933 to seek ways of producing dairy products at a lower cost per unit. In Missouri, county agents and dairy specialists have worked out balanced grain rations to fit the home-grown roughages available on farms. During the year 99 additional mills adopted the practice of mixing and keeping in stock the ground feeds recommended by extension workers.

As a result of tests and records obtained through 52 herd-improvement associations in Illinois, the members culled an average of 17 percent of their cows which were not making a high enough production to return a profit. One farmer in McHenry County, Ill., culled six cows from his herd, with the result that his return above feed costs increased \$27.77 a month.

"Biddy" Does Her Part

The hen, an important corner of the famous cow, sow, and hen triumvirate—given special emphasis in the South and an important factor on many diversified farms—played an important part in providing cash income for current living expenses on the farm during 1933.

Because of the acute need for cash income, poultry farmers gave more attention to marketing. Although there was not much increase in buying on a graded basis, an increase was noted in the number of cooperative shipping associations and egg auctions.

A definite trend has developed in recent years toward the use of home-grown rations and home-made equipment. Farmers in 39 Missouri counties in 1933 saved more than \$86,000 as a result of using chick-feeding recommendations of extension agents. Use of sanitary practices, better chick rations, and improved breeding stock has increased the percentage of chicks raised and the speed with which market birds can be produced.

Gardens Return \$1 Per Hour of Labor

Gardens in some cases served as a source of income, but more often as a source of food supply for the family. One hundred and twenty-two demonstration gardens in Missouri returned an average of \$80.90 worth of vegetables at a cost of \$4.67 in cash and 70 hours of labor. The average owner obtained \$1.16 worth of vegetables for each hour he spent in planting and tilling the garden.

Spraying Saves 35 Cents a Bushel

Apple growers in Pennsylvania who sprayed their fruit trees according to instructions of entomologists and pathologists broadcast by radio, telephone, and letters suffered an average loss from diseases and pests of only 4½ cents per bushel. Orchardists who used no spray lost 40 cents per bushel. Pennsylvania's 7,293,000-bushel crop of apples properly sprayed would have been worth \$7,990,000 to the growers. If none of the crop had been sprayed, it would have been worth only \$4,310,000, other conditions being equal.

Farm homes all over the United States are being made more beautiful and attractive as a result of 55,000 landscaping demonstrations conducted on cooperating farms. One of the outstanding examples of landscape improvement is found in four Sebastian County, Ark., communities. Two hundred families under the leadership of the home demonstration agent beautified their homes and communities by cleaning up yards, planting flowers and shrubs, and landscaping school and church grounds and roadsides.

Engineering Knowledge Pays Dividends

Nearly 18,000 farmers remodeled, repaired, and painted buildings in 1933 according to recommendations of extension agents. The total value of this service and savings to the farmers was estimated to be more than \$328,000. Approximately 24,000 farmers constructed buildings at a total saving of \$756,000.

More than 10,000 farmers who followed extension recommendations in the maintenance and the repair of machinery did so at a saving of

more than \$79,000. With the necessity of saving as much cash outlay as possible, thousands of farmers were able to repair or adjust machinery which ordinarily would have been consigned to the junk pile.

Many farmers who live in regions where cobblestones are plentiful have been asking for information on construction of farm buildings from these materials. Demonstrations on construction of trench silos and other types of temporary and permanent silos, needed especially in the drought regions to conserve feed, have been popular. With the growth of the live-at-home program, inquiries have increased concerning storage houses for fruits and vegetables.

Despite adverse economic conditions a substantial increase in the installation of electric lights, water systems, and sanitary facilities has been noted.

Shelterbelts to Stop Winter Winds

To protect farm homes and livestock from sweeping winter winds and blizzards, 6,517 farmers planted windbreaks or shelterbelts in 1933, using extension recommendations. This is more than double the number who made such plantings 5 years ago.

A total of 20,000 junior and adult forestry demonstrations were in progress in the United States during the year. Nearly 9,000 farmers in 22 timbered States are improving their farm woodlands through thinning, weeding, and pruning. Tree planting was done to some extent in at least 33 States. Pennsylvania and New York continued to lead all other States in the number of trees planted on farms, approximately 4,500,000 trees being distributed in each.

About one-third of the counties in Nebraska have developed a definite tree-planting and home-beautification project. During 1933 more than 800,000 forest-tree seedlings and transplants were distributed to 3,231 farmers in that State. Fifty-nine thousand pine transplants were supplied for wind-erosion control in Nebraska.

Value of Arkansas Cotton Increases

Arkansas cotton producers increased the value of their crop more than 1½ million dollars in 5 years as a result of producing cotton of longer staple length. In 1928 more than 10 percent of the State's cotton crop was under ⅞-inch staple length. In 1933 less than 1 percent of the crop was of this length. The percentage of long-staple cotton increased from 42 percent of the Arkansas crop in 1928, to 63 percent in 1933.

Communities Strengthen Organization

Desiring better organized local groups, 24,450 communities called on extension workers for assistance in meeting problems of organization, planning the year's activities, and in outlining programs for individual meetings of the group. More than 26,000 communities were given assistance in such activities as the development of recreation programs, county-wide pageants and plays, the organization of community groups, 4-H participation in community activities, the establishment of community houses, and similar activities.

Women Partners in Agriculture

Though the farm homemaker has always been an influential partner in the farm business, she was even more active in 1933 in supplementing farm incomes, beautifying farmsteads, studying economic questions affecting both the home and the farm, and adding enjoyment to home and community life through music, games, and the use of libraries and other facilities. Within the home she canned and preserved food supplies to afford adequate diets for health, remodeled clothing, and made the home more comfortable at low cost.

In many instances farm women rallied to the support of home demonstration and extension work in States or counties where appropriations seemed in danger of curtailment or elimination. In Ohio 50 women from 22 counties interviewed the Governor regarding appropriations for home demonstration work, and 91 women interviewed members of the State legislature. In Texas 1,500 farm women appeared before the State legislature to ask that State appropriations for extension work be maintained. These activities are indicative of the high esteem in which farm women hold the extension program.

Home demonstration workers in the South took an active part in the agricultural adjustment program in the cotton and tobacco campaigns by holding meetings and interviewing planters and their wives—the latter often important factors in the farmers' decisions. Home demonstration forces worked closely with State and county relief agencies, acting as consultants in planning low-cost diets, helping to set up community canning centers, and assisting with plans for clothing needy people.

875,000 Benefit by Home-Project Work

Approximately 875,000 homemakers made substantial changes in their practices as a result of home demonstration work in 1933. Of this number 646,000 were farm homemakers, while more than 229,000 were from nonfarm homes.

Women in all 48 States, Alaska, and Hawaii cooperated in the study of home demonstration subjects through the leadership of 1,430 State workers, county agents, and assistants. Although this home demonstration personnel is 108 less than in the previous year, the number of organized home demonstration groups throughout the country increased from 41,131 in 1932 to 43,108 in 1933. Membership in these groups totaled 859,967, an increase of about 8 percent over the number in 1932.

As the result of a definite effort in 1933 to reach beyond the organized group, New Hampshire through its 10 home demonstration agents rendered some definite service to more than 3,500 women who had not previously been in contact with the extension organization. New York reported more nonmembers than members of home demonstration clubs contacted in many counties.

Housewives Reduce Food Costs

As a result of extensive gardening activities and widespread margins between market prices of meat animals and retail prices, farm homemakers canned large quantities of fruit, vegetables, and meat in 1933. Approximately 600,000 families used extension information in canning more than 51,500,000 quarts of these products. The value of these canned goods was estimated at more than \$9,367,000. Activities of home demonstration agents, county agents, and local leaders influenced 879,900 families to produce more of their food on the farm, and an additional 786,000 nonfarm families were helped on home gardens and poultry.

A comparison of 6,991 food budgets kept by Virginia farm homemakers in 1933 with those kept in 1931 shows that the quantity of tomatoes canned increased from 10 to 33 percent of the total foods canned, and the quantity of other vegetables canned increased from 18 to 34 percent of the total foods canned. Pickles and relishes decreased from 33 percent of the total goods canned to 7 percent. These figures show tangible results of planned canning and are typical of work done in many States to help women plan their food supply in accordance with health requirements.

Help Families on Relief

In a West Virginia county a canning camp school was held for older girls from families on relief rolls. Seventy-two girls representing all sections of the county spent 4 days learning how to can, dry, brine, and store foods. They learned how to make small driers for use on top of cook stoves and took this equipment home with them.

Arkansas home demonstration workers, cooperating with the State relief agency, established 207 canning centers and 4 field canning kitchens. Canning schools were held to train supervisors for these kitchens. The supervisors in turn taught 13,320 men, women, and young people the most successful canning processes and distributed simple instructions prepared by the State extension service.

Women Gain Skill as Clothiers

The average cost of clothing farm families during the past 4 years, according to records kept by a large number of Maryland women, decreased from \$268 to \$86. Forced to plan clothing budgets more closely and to decrease expenses because of reduced income, these women developed increased skill and ingenuity in clothing their families through extension teaching.

Reports show that 226,644 women and girls in the United States followed extension recommendations in renovating, remodeling, and caring for clothing in 1933.

From Oregon comes the report of a pattern-lending library. Stores donated some patterns, and women contributed others which they no longer needed but which were still serviceable. These patterns were lent to any homemaker requesting them for a period of 1 week.

Clothing Clinics Popular

In many States homemakers brought their old coats and dresses to clothing clinics for diagnosis and treatment. The clothing specialist,

home demonstration agent, or a trained local leader gave the "prescription" and showed the women how to remodel these garments to make them wearable and attractive. Remodeling ranged from bringing old coats up to date to complete construction of children's clothes from discarded adult garments. Remarkable results were achieved by the use of good patterns, careful workmanship, and attractively colored dyes.

Homemakers Efficient Business Managers

As household accounts proved valuable in guiding family spending and in indicating budget leaks, 18,085 families kept home accounts for the first time in 1933 as a result of extension teaching. These accounts not only pointed the way to wiser buying, but showed the family the value of the farm itself as a source of food and other commodities.

With the help of extension workers, women studied how to get the most for their dollar when buying food, clothes, furniture, or other commodities. One farmer during an exhibit entitled "Getting your money's worth", at a Nevada fair, remarked: "That's good stuff. Most of the time farm families go to town and are 'sold' supplies. It's about time they started really 'buying'."

More than 38,000 housewives arranged their kitchens more conveniently, following recommendations of extension workers. Most of these changes were made at little or no cost and included the rearrangement of furniture to save steps and labor, the installation of sinks made from gasoline tanks or other articles, covering tables with linoleum remnants, painting, and similar work.

Many States reported that the "new leisure" did not apply to farm women in 1933. The heavy demands on farm homemakers because of increased home duties left little time for recreation and showed the need for planning and organizing work to help relieve the strain. A summary of records kept by 98 Alabama farm women for 1 week showed that the women were working almost 10 hours a day 7 days a week. The average time spent in actual work for the week was 69 hours and 4 minutes per person. Throughout the country 35,000 farm women followed a recommended schedule for home activities to reduce the time and energy used in housework.

Women Add to Farm Income

Farm women not only studied how to buy more efficiently in 1933, but in many States continued to develop or maintain markets to sell produce from the poultry flock, the dairy herd, or the garden. North Carolina, where such markets have been maintained for several years, reported 35 in 1933. Women found that customers were attracted to the stand selling graded eggs, standardized packs of butter, and poultry dressed according to standard. These stands furnished one of the most impressive lessons on the value of food standards. Many women developed specialties such as brown bread, cream pies, or sugar cookies. Throughout the Nation these home markets sold more than 1½ million dollars worth of home products in 1933.

New Furnishings From Old

Although not all the home-furnishing work during 1933 concerned the remodeling or refinishing of old furniture, nearly 120,000 women

and girls used such information. These women and girls improved the arrangement of rooms as a result of home-furnishing instruction.

Alabama women and girls made 4,960 slip covers for old chairs and couches, making the original articles more attractive as well as more comfortable. As the materials were bought in quantity and at remnant sales, the average cost per cover was only \$1.25. This amounted to an average saving of 50 cents, or a total of \$2,480 on the number of slip covers reported. One Alabama woman made a chest, a wardrobe closet, and a chest of drawers from cedar grown on the farm. These three bedroom pieces cost an abundance of labor but only \$5 in actual cash. The retail price would have been approximately \$100.

Make Home Grounds More Attractive

Homemakers, cooperating with the rest of the family, did much in 1933 to beautify home grounds at a minimum cost. Cooperative efforts often yielded a larger intangible value in the enjoyment of shared efforts than in any other way. More than 55,000 families developed plans for improved grounds, many of which will not be completed for a year or two. Planting trees, shrubs, and flowers, developing lawns, making rock gardens or pools, cleaning up old trash piles, and similar activities, as well as the actual making of the plans are included in these landscape activities.

Such work has been greatly stimulated throughout the country by home demonstration clubs which sponsored exchanges between farm families of bulbs, plants, seeds, and shrubs. The yard-improvement work has spread to school yards, churches, and cemeteries.

A New Deal for Children

The development of some phase of child care and parent education in more than half the States is an attempt to bring about more intelligent parenthood and happier childhood, through a better understanding of children. Projects include such subjects as the following: Promoting self-reliance in children, development of the child's personality, suitable play materials for children, adapting the home to the children, and problems of adolescence.

Twelve thousand and three hundred homes during 1933 made changes in the house to better suit children's needs. These changes included storage place for toys, added play equipment, lowered hooks in closets, and child-size furniture to encourage the children to keep their clothes where they should be.

In more than 14,000 homes, parents now say "Johnnie, let's do this" or "Mary, why don't you do that", instead of "Don't do that." Such substitution of positive methods of discipline for negative methods has come as a result of extension teaching. Twenty-one thousand homes report improved habits on the part of school children, and approximately 22,000 report better habits on the part of adults in handling children.

Another noticeable result of the child-guidance and parent-education work is the increased amount of reading done by parents on the psychology of childhood, methods of training children, and similar subjects.

Learning to Play

Recreation is not a new thing to farmers. Social life on the farm is rich in tradition; but in recent years new avenues of recreation have been opened by farmers and their families cooperating with extension workers. Home-talent plays, pageants, and music are gaining a more important place in rural life.

More than 14,200 communities developed recreation programs in 1933, an increase of nearly 4,000 in the last 2 years. County-wide pageants or plays were presented by 7,575 communities. Although women take the lead in these activities, assisted by home demonstration agents and other extension leaders, men and boys take an active part in many communities.

Music and recreation have a definite place in home demonstration programs. Typical of this activity was the project in Boone County, Iowa, called "Musical Moments with American Composers." At the regular training schools, local leaders learned to sing one folk song and became familiar with one selection of composed music. They passed this information on to their neighborhood groups. In reproducing the music for various groups, phonographs were used extensively. Occasionally special radio programs were sponsored by college-owned or commercial stations for the use of music-appreciation groups.

New Mexico home demonstration clubs sponsored Saturday-night parties for all the young people in the community, games and dances during the winter, and picnics during the summer. The weekly attendance ranged from 75 to 100.

Home demonstration groups and farm bureaus cooperating with State library associations or local public libraries made books more easily available to club members and their families in several States. Frequently arrangements were made to obtain books from traveling libraries.

Pageants, Plays, and Camps Popular

Annual achievement days, short courses, and farm women's camps offered a variety of cultural opportunity. In Norfolk County, Mass., farm women from 12 communities presented a historical pageant. Each of the communities gave an episode depicting an outstanding local historical event, in which a group of women or a family participated. More than 150 members of home demonstration clubs planned, staged, and enacted the pageant.

During the year 698 women's camps were held in the United States with a total attendance of more than 84,000. Mississippi reported 22 women's camps held in 1933, 19 of them permanent camps. Idaho held 5 such camps, attended by 8,000 women. The purposes of the various camps is similar: To provide a threefold program of education, recreation, and inspiration.

4-H Club Work

Nearly 1,000,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs continued the programs of past years and adjusted their activities to help take care of present-day needs of farm living and of the young people on farms. Club members find an interesting and instructive outlet for their youthful energies in the various agricultural and home economics projects. These activities not only keep rural youth occupied in worth-while pursuits but give them training in farming and home-making that will prove valuable later.

Though club boys and girls are more interested in doing something for the sake of the activity itself and the approval that adults may give to a task well done, they unconsciously absorb qualities which will make them either better citizens or better leaders in adult life. In their group activities, club members learn to work together. As they progress in 4-H work, boys and girls come in contact with local, State, and national leaders, who give them a broader background of understanding and interests.

Guidance in the development and maintenance of healthy minds and bodies is an important part of the 4-H club program. Club work frequently provides a mutual interest for young people and parents which results in happier family life and tends to keep young people interested in agriculture. Even if some of the club members do not become farmers, the training received will be applicable in other lines of work.

During 1933 farm boys and girls did their full share to help meet emergency conditions. Club gardens, poultry flocks, calves, pigs, and other projects in many cases helped provide the family with food or added to the family income.

Club Membership Near Million Mark

Of the 921,965 club members in the United States in 1933, 378,143 were boys and 543,822 were girls. These boys and girls were members of 57,400 clubs in 48 States, Alaska, and Hawaii. Although the membership in 1933 represented a decrease of 0.4 percent from that of the previous year, this decrease is considered negligible. It results from a slight decrease in State extension personnel and the large amount of time required of county workers for emergency activities. Excellent supervision by extension workers and local leaders, greater stability in county and community organizations resulting from years of steady development, and the planning of club work to fit in with current conditions helped to maintain the club organization. Enrollment in club work has shown a steady increase from 1920 up to 1933.

Leaders placed additional emphasis on programs planned to attract boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 20 years. In some sections

of the United States young men and women above the age of 20 years are organizing young farmers' clubs to provide an outlet for the energy of youth past club age but not old enough for active participation in adult organizations. ✓

In addition to the 70,000 adult leaders who volunteered for club activities in 1933, 34,300 older club members assisted as local leaders. ✓

4-H Projects Help to Meet Emergency

County 4-H club committees or councils assisted by club members planned 1933 projects to fit in with the economic conditions of the times. In the State of Washington a pig-for-pork project enabled club members to feed a weanling pig at minimum cost for home consumption. In the fall, demonstrations were given on butchering, cutting, curing, and utilizing byproducts.

In Virginia every girls' 4-H club devoted two meetings to food preservation. Each girl was encouraged to help her family in making a canning budget and in canning food. In 39 Virginia counties the canning done by club girls was valued at \$67,895. In Maryland 823 club boys produced \$20,000 worth of food in home gardens. From Maine comes the report of a 46-percent increase in canning-club enrollments and a 17-percent increase in garden-club enrollments. Poultry-club enrollments increased by 1,295 in 1933, the total enrollment for the entire country being 104,334.

Club girls in 1933 helped to solve the family clothing problems by studying thrift, the dyeing and renovating of garments, the making of hats and other accessories, the economical buying of shoes, and selection of the most practical materials, colors, and patterns. Clothing clubs continued to have the largest enrollments of any project, with 325,000 girls taking part. Enrollment in foods and nutrition projects increased from 371,000 to more than 376,000. Other activities included home management, house furnishings, and child care and training.

Economic Trends Influence Clubs

Boys and girls taking part in livestock projects were influenced considerably by economic trends. Although baby-beef club enrollment for the entire country showed an increase of 2,740, a total enrollment of 23,000, these projects decreased somewhat in sections that suffered most from the great price reduction in 1932. Forty-nine thousand boys and girls had dairy calves in 1933—a slight decrease—while the enrollment of 74,627 in swine clubs was practically the same as in 1932. Membership in colt and horse clubs increased slightly, probably the result of increased interest in horses as an economical source of farm power.

Along with their fathers, boys showed continued interest in farm records and other agricultural-economic subjects. In some States 4-H boys cooperated with their fathers in keeping complete records of the farm business. More than 12,300 boys and girls took part in agricultural-economics projects in 1933, practically the same number as in the previous year. More club members were enrolled in forestry, insect-control, and agricultural-engineering projects in 1933 than in 1932.

Program Not "All Work and No Play"

Club members not only learned the latest developments and most practical application of agriculture and homemaking science, but also studied the art of playing and enjoying life. Members of 4-H clubs are producing an increasing number of one-act plays each year. In several States club members have met in institutes to study, under the leadership of professional instructors, such subjects as inexpensive stage lighting and costuming, acting, make-up, and the selection of plays suitable for production in local communities.

Such plays and pageants are providing community entertainment in many States. Some States hold district and State tournaments to determine which county or community is making the most progress in dramatic work. Both boys and girls take part in music-appreciation studies in connection with regular club work.

Local leaders in Juab County, Utah, conducted 11 recreational programs in 1933, with a total attendance of 12,000 young people. Those attending learned approximately 100 new games, stunts, and dances for use in recreation programs in their local communities.

In Iowa music-appreciation work is a part of every local club program. At the end of the 1933 music study, a State music-appreciation contest was held in which 430 girls representing 86 counties participated. In a State-wide chorus at the 1933 Iowa 4-H girls' convention, 173 girls from 57 counties took part.

Negroes Adopt New Methods

Negro farmers have hit the upward trail in adopting better farming practices and improved living conditions. Under the leadership of 314 Negro agents, Negroes in 291 counties had their own organizations in 1933 for study of modern farming and homemaking practices. Negro women in 3,066 home demonstration groups studied home economics subjects, while 5,844 communities of the South took part in home, agricultural, or club projects. Both county and supervisory Negro agents cooperated with all the Federal agencies in the various agricultural adjustment and emergency programs in 1933.

Thousands of Negro farmers are becoming convinced through extension practices that it pays to cultivate only productive land. Extension agents during 1933 helped farmers to increase soil fertility by natural or inexpensive means such as the use of compost, barnyard manure, cover crops, and terracing. More than 1,250 Negro farmers cooperated in conducting demonstrations on the growing of vetch, and nearly 1,200 conducted pasture demonstrations. Twenty-five hundred Negro farmers are controlling erosion by means of terraces and other practices.

C. B. Bankhead, Union County, S. C., has demonstrated the value of a soil-building program. During the last 4 years he has planted cotton after a cover crop of hairy vetch and Austrian peas. In this time the yield has increased gradually from 600 to 1,600 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, while the amount of commercial fertilizer used to the acre has been steadily decreased. This farmer has also used the broad-base type of terrace satisfactorily to control erosion.

The value of controlling erosion has been taught so successfully in southern Mississippi that it is no longer necessary to persuade farmers to terrace their farms. The Negro agents' major problem is to meet the demands for this type of service. Seven terracing machines were placed in Forrest County and men taught to use them. In 22 Texas counties Negro farmers have terraced 26,000 acres as a result of extension teaching.

Produce More Food at Home

Thirty-two thousand and eight hundred Negro families grew better gardens with the help of extension workers to produce food for the family and for sale. Gardening campaigns were among the outstanding accomplishments in Prince George, Campbell, Albemarle, and Chesterfield Counties, Va. After the vegetables were grown, demonstrations were given on preparation for immediate use and on canning and drying.

In Alabama 8,500 women were given demonstrations and instructions in food selection, preparation, and meal planning. Twenty-two hundred homemakers reported the serving of balanced meals, and 1,900 are using recommended practices in preparing and packing

school lunches for their children. Many women canned vegetables, soup mixtures, fruits, and fruit juices as a result of extension recommendations.

Clubs Reach 99,300 Negro Youths

Boys and girls in 4-H clubs are not only helping to demonstrate the value of better farm or homemaking practices, but are actually helping to improve the standards of living by providing more food and better-balanced diets. Seventeen out of nineteen 4-H club girls who adopted the one-tenth-acre tomato project made a success of it. These 17 girls grew and canned 1,416 quarts of tomato juice, catchup, and pickles. They also learned the food value of the tomato and its various uses.

Joe R. Jeter, 4-H club boy in Union County, S. C., received a Poland China boar pig for outstanding work in corn production in 1932. Of 27 pigs sired by this boar, 4 were given to club boys to start projects, 20 were sold, and 3 were butchered for home use. The total value of the project was \$80 and the expenses \$41.17, leaving a net profit of nearly \$39. This project served a double purpose: It helped Jeter financially and taught him how to care for and appreciate good hogs, and it helped to improve the grade of hogs in the community.

Extension work is helping to relieve the monotony that results from the lack of social activity, one of the greatest handicaps of Negro boys and girls. State and county short courses, camps, or round-ups provided recreation and recognition for faithful or outstanding club work.

More than 99,300 Negro boys and girls were enrolled in 4,361 4-H clubs. These members completed 209,500 projects during the year.

Home and Community Conditions Improve

Typical of how extension work in the South is improving living conditions among the Negroes is the case of Helen Baily, Monroe County, W. Va. Helen has been a 4-H club member for 4 years, doing work in sewing and canning. Her mother is dead, and Helen, the eldest of the children, takes care of the family. As a result of club work in sewing, Helen is able to conserve her father's small earnings by making clothes for herself and her sisters. Her work in canning has enabled her to provide the family with a more adequate and balanced food supply, and through her leadership boys and girls at school enjoy a hot dish at noon.

Jennie Lee Hough, a club girl of Bullock County, Ala., wanted a room of her own. Her father had been able to build an extra bedroom but could give her only a bed. Jennie Lee immediately constructed a dressing table from two orange crates. She secured scrap lumber and made a clothes closet, dyed sacks for curtains and drapes on the dressing table and closet, and braided two rugs from burlap bags for the floor. The cash cost of materials for the room was only \$1.69.

The Brownsburg community, Pocahontas County, W. Va., annually holds a rural-life conference, during which the people draft a plan of work for the next year. During 1933 people in this community

fenced the church yards and beautified the school grounds. Twenty-four families raised gardens having a total area of 12 acres, producing fruit and vegetables to last through the winter.

An exhibit of clothing and useful household articles at the annual Negro conference at Tuskegee Institute included various labor-saving devices and shirts and dresses made from sugar or meal sacks and dyed attractive colors. The low-cost but attractive garments, often constructed at a cost of 15 or 20 cents in actual cash, have been used widely the past year or two by families with small incomes.

During 1933, 4,500 demonstrations of building repair and maintenance were conducted on Negro farms. Twenty thousand demonstrations connected with foods and nutrition, 19,500 clothing demonstrations, and 14,000 home-furnishing demonstrations were conducted for Negro women. More than 18,000 Negro families have cooperated in result demonstrations on various phases of home sanitation and health.

How Information Reaches Farmers

The far-flung organization developed by extension forces during the last two decades reaches down into the communities and individual homes where cooperators and local leaders are disseminating extension information to their neighbors. The organization throughout the country consists of paid Federal, State, and county workers and volunteer local leaders. The real effectiveness of extension teaching depends on the faithful work of the volunteer leaders—the extension organization which begins where paid workers leave off. Every means of spreading information is used by the extension forces. In addition to the methods outlined below it must be remembered that county agents, home demonstration agents, and club agents answered more than 3½ million telephone calls in 1933, talked to more than 8 million office callers, and visited 658,000 farm homes.

Program Planning Is First Step

Committees of local leaders meeting with extension workers outlined definite programs of work in 35,242 of the 50,492 communities organized for extension work. In these programs, the projects and activities that will best fit the needs of the community for the current year are outlined, and a plan of procedure is set forth. Such programs of work usually are referred back to members of the county or community groups before they are finally adopted. State extension specialists are then scheduled to visit the counties during the year to help with the program of work outlined by the local people.

Local Leaders Donate Their Time

Local leaders meet in training schools to secure information from county agents or State extension workers. This information they carry back to their communities, where they give it to their neighbors in follow-up meetings or demonstrations.

In 1933 more than 432,000 men, women, and junior leaders gave freely of their time and energy in helping with the local programs. The fact that these local leaders are taking increasing responsibility, their acceptance of extension teachings, and their willingness to carry such information to their neighbors is adequate proof of the high regard that progressive farm families have for this work.

Demonstrations Convince

Just as “the proof of the pudding is in the eating”, so is the proof of a practice in a demonstration. Demonstrations on farms of cooperators and local leaders proved the value of the use of lime and legumes

in crop rotation, of sanitary practices in producing livestock, of shelterbelt planting, of keeping farm records, and of other practices. Demonstrations of home economic practices are an integral part of most training schools for local home-project leaders and 4-H club leaders.

More than 60,000 meetings where results of various practices were viewed and explained reached a total of 1,644,000 people in 1933. Four hundred and seventy-four thousand meetings where the method or technique of doing something was demonstrated drew a total attendance of more than 8,200,000 persons. A new type of large-scale demonstration is the terracing or soil-erosion control associations which are being organized in many communities in the South and in the Plains States. Through these associations farmers actually terrace entire fields or otherwise control erosion on their farms. This work serves as a demonstration for their neighbors and farmers in adjoining territory.

Meetings, Fairs, and Special Events

Among the commonly used and effective methods of extension teaching are meetings, institutes, fairs, tours, achievement days, camps, and training schools. Twenty Ohio counties, for example, conducted 72 farm-machinery meetings or schools, attended by 3,960 farmers. Iowa extension landscape architects, through 478 training schools and 896 landscape meetings, helped 18,200 people to improve their home grounds.

Achievement days, short courses, and camps provided opportunities to learn more about such subjects as nature study, music, dramatics, landscaping, flower arrangement, handicraft, and the application of art to clothing and home furnishing. Women also exhibit results of the year's work, such as clothing or refinished furniture, at the annual achievement days. More than 4,500 achievement days held during 1933 were attended by 775,000 persons. Exhibits at fairs have proved to be an effective method of attracting attention to better farm or home practices.

Indirect Methods Prove Effective

Radio talks, news stories, circular letters, and bulletins have proved successful in conveying information and in interesting farmers and homemakers in better practices. Although these methods constitute an indirect approach they are effective and economical methods of reaching large numbers of people. County extension workers in 1933 distributed a total of more than 8,200,000 bulletins, gave 7,880 radio talks, and prepared 469,000 news stories for the press, and 250,000 different circular letters with an unknown total distribution.

Preparation of news stories by county extension workers is supplemented by the news services of the State extension editors. The press service of the United States Department of Agriculture is constantly in touch with the national press associations, syndicates, weekly papers, farm journals, and free-lance writers, through which the general public is kept informed about national and regional extension activities, new developments, and subject matter.

After home-project meetings, Maine, Michigan, and New Jersey extension workers sent service letters to women who were known to be interested in the information but had not been able to attend. Through the use of circular letters and news stories, poultry raisers in several Oregon counties were encouraged to improve the quality of eggs they marketed. Many farmers increased the number of eggs in the upper grades by 20 to 25 percent, and in one county the work was estimated to have been worth more than \$5,000 to the egg producers.

Radio Gets Results

Oregon extension workers report reaching many homemakers by radio through organized listening groups. In New Jersey a similar plan was used. Group leaders received beforehand a copy of the talk to be given, with an outline of a discussion to be conducted after the women had listened to the radio talk. In other States regularly organized courses of study have been conducted over the radio.

The radio service of the Department of Agriculture continued to syndicate agricultural and home economics programs of an educational nature to radio stations throughout the United States in cooperation with State extension services. The Department radio service prepared 7-minute releases daily except Sunday and sent them to State extension editors or radio specialists. The State editor used this material as a basis for the programs syndicated to cooperating stations.

From many stations the syndicated programs were given either every day or at regular intervals by county agents or home demonstration agents. Extension workers and station directors report that the authoritative voice of the agent giving localized information makes the program much more interesting and helpful to the listeners.

At the beginning of the year approximately 25 States were cooperating in the correlated "Farm flashes of the radio service." During the year, largely because of the interest in agricultural adjustment information covered by the releases, the number of States cooperating increased to 40. The Federal Extension Service has a radio specialist who works with the radio service in maintaining contacts with State and county extension workers and radio stations, and in furthering educational programs by radio.

During 1933 the "Farm Flashes" were devoted largely to explaining the economic background and details of the cotton, tobacco, wheat, and corn-hog programs. The agricultural talks also included discussions of general agricultural practices.

At the request of the New York State home demonstration service, Alan Dailey, extension radio specialist, and Helen Crouch, Department home economics radio writer, conducted a series of four radio schools in that State. A total of about 60 extension workers heard discussions of the place of radio in extension work and the structure and style of radio talks, and took part in clinics on delivery and preparation.

Visual Aids and Exhibits Tell the Story

Because pictures and exhibit material can be made to tell a specific story graphically and with desirable emphasis on the important .

features, extension workers are making effective use of exhibits, motion pictures, film strips, lantern slides, posters, and charts. Extension exhibits were shown at 22,500 different events in 1933.

County agents, State and Federal extension workers, and other educators reported 9,440 exhibitions of motion pictures lent by the Federal Extension Service, attended by 1,863,000 persons.

Agents were assisted by Federal and State extension services in the preparation and use of such services as lantern slides, photographs, posters, window displays, and illustrated circular letters. The Federal Extension Service maintains facilities for supplying agents upon request with all types of illustrative material. Exhibits on various subjects were lent by the Federal Extension Service, cooperating with the States, to 54 fairs, expositions, farmers' institutes, and similar groups in 1933.

Teaching on the Campaign Plan

Added interest and emphasis may be secured, when the newness or significance of the project warrants, by putting a particular extension project or activity on a campaign basis. In a campaign local leaders are organized and trained and all possible methods of extension teaching are used to carry the information to the public. The drives to acquaint wheat, cotton, and tobacco producers with the agricultural-adjustment programs and to enlist their cooperation were the outstanding examples of campaigns during 1933. In such campaigns use is made of news stories, meetings, charts, radio, circular letters, and any other educational devices that may be suited to promoting the particular activity.

In connection with the agricultural-adjustment programs, campaigns were conducted to interest farmers in making the most profitable and beneficial use of acres contracted to the Government. Rebuilding fertility and soil conservation, the production of more legumes to provide balanced livestock rations, the production of more food on the farm for home use, sewing, canning, grasshopper control, and other practices that reduce costs or increase income were taught on a campaign basis during 1933.

Funds and Personnel

Federal appropriations amounting to \$6,248,096 were available to the 48 States, the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico for cooperative extension work under the terms of the Smith-Lever and supplementary acts, and \$1,480,000 was allotted under the Capper-Ketcham Act. The special appropriation of \$1,000,000 for allotment to the States and the Territory of Hawaii for additional cooperative extension work, including employment of specialists in economics and marketing, was continued by Congress.

In accordance with the act of March 4, 1931, extending the benefits of the experiment station and extension acts to Puerto Rico, \$50,000 was made available to the island under the terms of the Smith-Lever Act. Since the Legislature of Puerto Rico failed to take the required action giving assent to the provisions of the acts, the funds for 1933 were withheld.

The direct Federal appropriation for extension work was \$1,688,170, of which \$1,483,320 was for farmers' cooperative demonstration work and motion pictures, \$15,000 for general administrative expenses, \$120,000 for exhibits, and \$69,850 for farm forestry extension. States, counties, and other agencies contributed \$12,566,788 for cooperative extension work. The total of all these items available for cooperative extension work with the State agricultural colleges and for motion pictures and exhibits was \$22,983,054.

Who Did the Work

The field force employed to carry on extension work on June 30, 1933, totaled 5,900 persons, 77 less than in 1932. Employed in agricultural work in the counties were 2,222 county agents, 191 assistant agents, 177 Negro agents, and 190 emergency agricultural assistants in cotton-production adjustment. The home demonstration staff in the counties included 1,184 county home demonstration agents, 28 assistant agents, 9 urban agents, and 136 Negro agents. One hundred and eighty-two county club agents and 20 assistants devoted full time to 4-H clubs, and almost all county extension agents devoted a substantial part of their time to boys' and girls' club work. The work of county extension agents was reenforced by 1,079 extension specialists, most of whom were located at the State agricultural colleges. The administrative and supervisory staff in the States numbered 482.

Personnel Changes

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work (changed to Division of Cooperative Extension, July 1, 1934) continued under the direction of C. B. Smith, Chief. J. A. Evans, Associate Chief, who had devoted 30 years to demonstration work and cooperative extension work

dating from his first appointment in Texas by the Department on February 12, 1904, retired on account of age December 31, 1933.

T. W. Harvey, assistant chief, and G. E. Farrell, in charge of extension work in the Central States, were transferred to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in December 1933. H. W. Gilbertson has been acting in charge of the work in the Central States.

The office suffered a serious loss through the sudden death of Florence E. Ward on February 23, 1934. Miss Ward was in charge of extension work in agriculture and home economics in the Eastern States for 10 years after serving 6 years in charge of extension work with women in the 33 Northern and Western States. She had had a large part in the introduction and development of girls' 4-H club work in the Northern and Western States from 1915 on.

H. W. Hochbaum succeeded Miss Ward as principal agriculturist in charge of the work in the Eastern States, and C. L. Chambers was selected to fill a similar vacancy for the Southern States which was created when Mr. Evans retired.

Through the cooperation of Rhode Island State College, R. B. Corbett assisted in economic extension work in the States. P. V. Kepner rendered similar service through the cooperation of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Under a cooperative arrangement with the Farm Credit Administration which took effect January 2, 1934, C. G. Garman and L. S. Ellis aided in the development of extension work in agricultural credit.

Reuben Brigham, in charge of visual instruction and editorial work, was transferred to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in April 1934, and his former assistant, L. A. Schlup, has been acting in charge of the section.

J. Phil Campbell, who had served as director of extension work in Georgia since 1915, resigned in February 1934 to accept a position with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. H. L. Brown succeeded him as director.

C. F. Monroe, who had been director of extension work in North Dakota since 1926, resigned in December 1933 to go with the Farm Credit Administration and was succeeded by H. L. Walster.

D. P. Trent, director in Oklahoma, was on leave from that position during the greater part of the year to assist the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and E. E. Scholl acted as director in his absence.

Paul V. Maris, who had served as director in Oregon since 1920, resigned in June 1934 to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on rural rehabilitation. William A. Schoenfeld succeeded Mr. Maris in Oregon.

Keeping Abreast of the Times

Realizing that they must be informed of changing conditions, latest developments in subject matter, and improved methods of extension teaching if they are to be of the most service to the public, extension workers employ various methods of keeping in touch with these developments. Taking time off for graduate study, attending special short courses or annual conferences, and using leisure time for study are among the most common methods of professional advancement.

Professional Improvement

The University of Louisiana during the summer session of 1933 gave two special courses, one in extension methods and one in extension administration and supervision. These courses were given by M. C. Wilson, in charge of the extension studies and teaching section, office of cooperative extension work, assisted by Mary A. Rokahr, Federal home-management specialist. Cornell University continued courses related to extension work in 1933, but gave no special courses in extension methods pending the reorganization of these studies during the summer of 1934.

Beginning with the college year 1934-35, Iowa State College offered an undergraduate course in extension methods to juniors and seniors.

Mr. Wilson also gave from three to nine lectures on various phases of professional training at the annual extension conferences in Rhode Island, Mississippi, and Colorado.

Two national 4-H club fellowships are financed by the Payne Fund of New York City each year. The 1933-34 fellows were Esther Friesth, of Iowa, and Barnard Joy, of New York. Miss Friesth took as her major research problem the task of outlining a program in child development for 4-H club members, and Mr. Joy studied the factors affecting reenrollment of club members.

Studies of Extension Methods

Because the additional work caused by adjustment and emergency activities made 1933 an inopportune time to initiate new studies of extension methods, attention was centered on completing studies already under way and analyzing data previously collected.

Results of a study on functions and activities of specialists, conducted in cooperation with T. Roy Reid, assistant director in Arkansas, were completed and duplicated for distribution to the States. This study constituted the first comprehensive analysis of the part that State subject-matter specialists play in the cooperative system of teaching. Opinions obtained from 402 county extension agents in 10 States cooperating in the study indicated that the four outstanding requirements for a good extension specialist are:

- (1) Thorough knowledge of subject matter.
- (2) Close contact with local conditions and problems of farm people.
- (3) Ability to consider human factors as well as the subject matter involved.
- (4) Feeling of responsibility for securing action by farm people, rather than merely presenting information with a "take it or leave it" attitude.

Studies conducted in cooperation with the Rhode Island Extension Service in 1928, and again in 1933, showed that during this 5-year period more farmers and farm women adopted extension teachings than during the entire period of extension work prior to 1928. Increased size of extension personnel and more effective methods of extension teaching are reflected in these totals.

A report of the study of amounts of agricultural, home-economics, and 4-H club news in representative weekly and daily papers from 1914 to 1930 was put in final form for duplicating. This study shows a large increase in the number of articles dealing with agriculture and home economics during the 16-year period. The amount of material relating to club work was still relatively small in 1930. The study indicated that surprisingly small use is made of actual experiences of local farmers and farm women in either weekly or daily papers.

Two reports were completed dealing with agencies used and methods of procedure in conducting Negro extension programs and the technique of measuring results of Negro work.

Assistance was given the extension service in Connecticut in outlining a questionnaire for use in obtaining information regarding the status, problems, and interests of rural young people 16 to 25 years of age.

The two Land-Grant College Association committees, headed by E. H. Shinn of the Federal Extension Service, continued their special studies of problems relating to college teaching and extension work.

Extension Service Review

The Extension Service Review, a monthly periodical issued by the Federal Extension Service and devoted to the interests of extension work all over the United States, entered its third year in 1933. Its primary purpose has been to keep Federal, State, and county extension workers informed of results accomplished in extension work, successful methods used in obtaining these results, and conditions affecting extension programs.

Considerable space was given during 1933 to stories on the various emergency programs, including farm credit and production adjustment. The Extension Service Review, serving as an exchange for the ideas of extension workers, helps them to keep in touch with various conditions affecting their work and the programs in progress.

Educators Use Movies

Approximately 1,864,000 persons witnessed 9,440 showings of motion pictures lent by the Office of Motion Pictures in 1933. This figure is based on reports from only 75 percent of the persons borrowing films. Pictures were lent to extension workers in 1933 for 13,306 days; to other State and Federal Government workers for 29,565 days; and to school organizations and individuals, for 7,211 days; or a grand total of 50,082 days. This usage represents an increase of more than 50 percent by extension workers and more than 70 percent by other Government workers over the usage the preceding year.

Produce 20 New Motion Pictures

The Office of Motion Pictures during the year released 20 new motion pictures and added sound effects to 6 of the older films. The subjects include a summary of the wheat and corn-hog situations, various phases of home economics, agriculture, wildlife, and the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

At the end of the year 42 partially completed projects were on hand. Of the new and older pictures, 511 copies were made during the year.

The demand for 16-millimeter pictures showed a steady increase. Revision of the older pictures, making them available in the 16-millimeter instead of 35-millimeter size, was continued. With the development of the smaller size film and the proportionately lower production cost, more copies are being placed with State colleges and universities that have regular film-distribution services. In cooperation with the Forest Service and the National Park Service, about 400 films were furnished for educational programs in Civilian Conservation camps in national forests and parks.

The Office of Motion Pictures refused 512 requests for bookings because of lack of films and facilities to meet the demand. One hundred and thirty-four copies of films were sold during 1933.

Improvements in facilities during the year included the erection of a new motion-picture laboratory and improved lighting, projection, and recording equipment.

Millions See Exhibits

Exhibits shown by the Federal Extension Service in cooperation with various educational agencies during 1933 were available for the inspection of more than 20,000,000 persons. While definite records of the number viewing exhibits naturally are not available, visitors at 59 fairs and similar events numbered approximately 5,600,000. According to estimates of the Century of Progress Exposition the agricultural section of the Government display there was viewed by approximately 15,000,000 persons.

Forty-five different organizations cooperated with the Office of Exhibits in staging exhibits at 59 fairs and expositions in 33 States and the District of Columbia.

Sixty Exhibits Built or Revised

During the year 36 new exhibits were completed, 24 exhibits were extensively rebuilt and revised, and 117 were thoroughly renovated in preparation for the show season. All of the Department's 150 current exhibits were reviewed and revised to conform to the changes in the Department of Agriculture's general policy. During past years, the Department has fostered more efficient production which in many cases involved greater production as well. With the development of the agricultural adjustment program it became necessary to revise the educational emphasis of many exhibits.

Exhibits included various phases of subject-matter information, 4-H club activities, agricultural outlook, adjustment, and similar subjects. The exhibit entitled "A New Trail in Agriculture" was built for the Department of Agriculture exhibit at the Century of Progress, Chicago. A similar exhibit was prepared for a circuit of outstanding fairs in the Wheat Belt. Information was furnished by the Wheat Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and was portrayed by means of pictures, maps, placards, models, and life-sized cut-out representations of persons. An electric motor sign machine projected on a small screen a discussion of the disastrous surplus and the Administration's plan for reestablishing balance between production and consumption.

The Office of Exhibits also cooperated with the Food and Drug Administration by preparing three exhibits to place information concerning the provisions of the Copeland bill before the public. These exhibits were used at the Century of Progress in Chicago, on fair circuits, and for other events.

Use of Visual Aids Increases

Because the old proverb, "Seeing is believing", has been found a cardinal principle of extension teaching, the visual instruction and editorial section continued to increase the help given to extension workers on film strips, photographs, and other visual aids.

Thirty-eight new film strips were produced during the year, and four old series were revised. The subjects varied widely, including agricultural economics and adjustment, production of crops and livestock, home economics, and 4-H club work. State and county extension workers and other teachers of agriculture bought 4,820 film strips in 1933. This was an increase of 270, which is largely the result of an increased demand from county agents.

Glass Slides Versus Film Strips

The number of glass-slide series lent to extension workers in the various States dropped from 379 to 223, a decrease of about 35 per cent. This decrease indicates a definite trend away from the bulky and breakable glass slides toward the more easily handled film strips. Ten new glass-slide series were issued and eight were revised during the year.

The photographer of the Federal Extension Service, cooperating with 12 State extension services, took more than 1,500 photographs illustrating various phases of extension work and results. Extension workers, teachers, authors, and other individuals obtained 23,844 prints and 350 enlargements of photographs from the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. Photographs were also sent to seven foreign countries.

Prepare Charts, Posters, Graphs, and Maps

The visual instruction and editorial section gave advice on the layout and arrangement of material for publication and suggestions on designing and producing illustrative material to State workers. Among the visual aids designed and prepared for State or county workers and put into use by them were 20 posters, 180 charts, 142 graphs, 50 maps, 49 colored enlargements, 1,600 colored slides, 10 cartoons, 22 thumb-nail sketches, and 111 drawings and designs.

The work of distributing millions of forms used in connection with the various agricultural adjustment programs necessitated considerable reorganization within the visual instruction and editorial section. In cooperation with the various commodity-control sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, arrangements were made to distribute forms either direct to county agents or in bulk to State extension services for redistribution. The supervision of this distribution made it necessary to employ 14 additional persons for a period of about 5 months. Approximately 258 news stories on various phases of adjustment prepared by Agricultural Adjustment Administration workers were distributed to extension editors for localization and release to papers in their States.

Appendix

Results, 1933

[Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason the statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, and the statistics of results of work done are for the calendar year ended Nov. 30, 1933.]

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1933

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number
County associations fostering extension work.....	1,987	2,178	1,039	1,215	103	105	3,129	3,498
Membership in these associations.....	1,889	479,442	983	227,231	89	13,446	2,961	720,119
Communities in counties.....	2,370	50,492	1,340	38,805	159	8,269	3,869	97,566
Communities with extension program.....	2,079	35,242	1,284	27,322	135	5,291	3,498	67,855
Voluntary local leaders:								
Men leaders in adult work.....	2,244	171,784	284	7,101	20	1,029	2,548	179,914
Women leaders in adult work.....	1,378	47,058	1,252	100,423	18	565	2,648	148,046
Men leaders in junior work.....	1,846	20,091	163	1,458	167	3,557	2,176	25,106
Women leaders in junior work.....	1,339	16,415	1,047	20,937	166	7,716	2,552	45,068
Older club-boy leaders in junior work.....	1,386	12,118	123	1,129	148	1,436	1,657	14,683
Older club-girl leaders in junior work.....	841	6,217	812	11,598	142	1,831	1,795	19,646
Clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.....	731	12,462	1,325	30,475	11	171	2,067	43,108
Membership in such clubs or groups.....	699	221,534	1,304	636,486	8	1,947	2,011	859,967
Junior clubs.....	2,030	27,512	1,137	17,657	177	12,231	3,344	57,400
Enrollment:								
Boys.....	2,145	291,576	292	14,136	180	72,431	2,617	378,143
Girls.....	1,506	160,496	1,186	296,851	178	86,475	2,870	543,822
Completions:								
Boys.....	2,064	201,663	274	9,085	175	55,853	2,513	266,601
Girls.....	1,436	124,086	1,146	205,406	175	69,761	2,757	399,253
Percentage of club members in school.....		85		94		79		87

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1933—Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number
Percentage of club members not in school.....	15	6	---	---	---	21	---	13
Junior judging teams trained.....	1, 260	8, 370	532	8, 188	142	2, 094	1, 934	18, 652
Junior demonstration teams trained.....	1, 204	14, 032	727	14, 976	122	2, 985	2, 053	31, 993
Groups organized for extension work with rural young people above club age..	1, 339	15, 996	240	8, 493	43	73	622	1, 562
Membership in such groups.....	325	15, 117	238	8, 191	39	2, 449	602	25, 757
Farm visits made.....	2, 456	1, 598, 277	173	20, 805	156	74, 293	2, 785	1, 693, 375
Different farms visited.....	2, 456	842, 467	173	13, 229	156	39, 812	2, 785	895, 508
Home visits made.....	872	134, 607	1, 335	481, 503	136	41, 985	2, 343	658, 095
Different homes visited.....	872	86, 738	1, 335	288, 423	136	21, 376	2, 343	396, 537
Office calls.....	2, 463	7, 171, 942	1, 347	757, 441	162	78, 125	3, 972	8, 007, 508
Telephone calls.....	2, 345	2, 904, 597	1, 297	683, 395	160	87, 184	3, 802	3, 675, 176
Percentage of time in field.....	---	61	---	69	---	65	---	64
Percentage of time in office.....	---	39	---	31	---	35	---	36
News articles prepared for press.....	2, 433	314, 688	1, 318	137, 009	160	17, 425	3, 911	469, 122
Individual letters written.....	2, 467	3, 417, 724	1, 346	1, 002, 229	162	149, 385	3, 975	4, 569, 338
Different circular letters prepared.....	2, 436	176, 343	1, 311	61, 302	162	12, 835	3, 909	250, 480
Bulletins distributed.....	2, 402	4, 590, 445	1, 331	3, 227, 963	154	396, 408	3, 887	8, 214, 816
Radio talks made.....	533	5, 361	339	1, 920	99	600	971	7, 881
Events at which extension exhibits were shown.....	1, 726	7, 909	1, 158	12, 263	150	2, 338	3, 034	22, 510
Adult leader-training meetings held.....	1, 803	24, 445	1, 105	17, 658	14	105	2, 922	42, 208
Leaders attending.....	1, 607	394, 684	1, 097	264, 720	11	2, 312	2, 715	661, 716
Junior leader-training meetings held.....	1, 447	9, 797	787	6, 426	158	1, 590	2, 392	17, 813
Leaders attending.....	1, 442	148, 418	783	88, 137	158	31, 726	2, 383	268, 281
Method-demonstration meetings held.....	2, 296	173, 373	1, 351	280, 082	148	21, 403	3, 795	474, 858
Attendance.....	2, 261	2, 905, 670	1, 345	4, 954, 288	148	359, 407	3, 754	8, 219, 365
Result-demonstration meetings held.....	1, 709	33, 432	755	23, 517	96	3, 116	2, 560	60, 065
Attendance.....	1, 700	895, 762	754	637, 392	95	111, 104	2, 549	1, 644, 253
Adult tours conducted.....	1, 208	3, 165	548	1, 865	9	31	1, 765	5, 061
Attendance.....	1, 201	161, 376	545	87, 204	9	1, 131	1, 755	249, 711
Junior tours conducted.....	902	3, 337	287	1, 276	143	972	1, 332	5, 585
Attendance.....	892	107, 342	285	32, 879	142	33, 140	1, 319	173, 361
Achievement days held for adults.....	602	1, 229	841	3, 299	5	5	1, 448	4, 533
Attendance.....	599	398, 810	837	375, 311	5	1, 522	1, 441	775, 643
Achievement days held for juniors.....	1, 309	5, 927	863	4, 139	157	2, 928	2, 329	12, 994
Attendance.....	1, 298	920, 851	856	405, 814	156	258, 397	2, 310	1, 585, 062
Women's-club encampments held.....	102	193	440	501	3	4	545	698
Attendance.....	96	31, 361	433	52, 696	3	31	532	84, 088
Junior-club encampments held.....	899	958	530	593	121	219	1, 550	1, 770
Attendance.....	867	93, 667	529	58, 341	120	17, 581	1, 516	169, 589
Meetings held by agents.....	2, 296	427, 684	1, 351	399, 060	158	52, 153	3, 805	878, 897
Attendance.....	2, 261	16, 464, 452	1, 345	11, 629, 853	158	2, 045, 419	3, 764	30, 139, 724

Adult meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agent	1, 308	63, 241	901	86, 291	8	762	2, 217
Attendance	1, 300	1, 567, 542	889	933, 339	8	17, 167	2, 197
Junior meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agent	1, 271	98, 322	711	50, 447	147	64, 525	2, 129
Attendance	1, 264	1, 949, 920	708	1, 072, 974	147	772, 338	2, 119
Corn:							
Adult result demonstrations	1, 388	34, 263	3	136	2	4	1, 393
Junior projects completed 2	1, 321	35, 310	34	683	64	2, 154	1, 419
Wheat:							
Adult result demonstrations	671	11, 209	1	3	1	3	673
Junior projects completed 2	95	520	11	69	8	50	114
Oats:							
Adult result demonstrations	753	8, 904	---	---	---	---	753
Junior projects completed 2	98	744	4	7	6	26	108
Rye:							
Adult result demonstrations	246	3, 725	---	---	---	---	246
Junior projects completed 2	4	13	---	---	1	---	5
Barley:							
Adult result demonstrations	438	2, 863	---	---	1	6	439
Junior projects completed 2	40	208	2	4	7	47	49
Other cereals:							
Adult result demonstrations	231	3, 822	2	4	---	---	233
Junior projects completed 2	114	2, 031	14	108	4	111	132
Alfalfa:							
Adult result demonstrations	1, 104	14, 197	1	5	3	18	1, 108
Junior projects completed 2	66	358	1	2	9	23	76
Sweetclover:							
Adult result demonstrations	517	3, 989	1	9	---	---	518
Junior projects completed 2	15	58	---	---	---	---	15
Clovers (red, alsike, and white):							
Adult result demonstrations	423	5, 010	1	2	---	---	424
Junior projects completed 2	10	107	---	---	2	2	12
Vetch:							
Adult result demonstrations	588	26, 022	---	---	---	---	588
Junior projects completed 2	47	615	---	---	1	5	48
Lespedeza:							
Adult result demonstrations	881	17, 115	---	---	1	4	882
Junior projects completed 2	62	294	---	---	1	3	63
Pastures:							
Adult result demonstrations	1, 199	15, 132	1	9	3	21	1, 203
Junior projects completed 2	36	329	---	---	1	1	37
Soybeans:							
Adult result demonstrations	835	18, 257	1	42	---	---	836
Junior projects completed 2	157	1, 215	2	2	---	---	159
Cowpeas:							
Adult result demonstrations	519	14, 059	1	165	---	---	520
Junior projects completed 2	112	1, 099	1	16	---	---	113
Velvetbeans:							
Adult result demonstrations	195	3, 650	---	---	---	---	195
Junior projects completed 2	16	169	---	---	---	---	16

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1933—Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number
Field beans:								
Adult result demonstrations	120	1, 629	2	62	---	---	122	1, 691
Junior projects completed ²	44	292	2	169	18	188	64	649
Peanuts:								
Adult result demonstrations	283	4, 079	2	20	---	---	285	4, 099
Junior projects completed ²	424	5, 170	4	135	5	147	433	5, 452
Other legumes and forage crops:								
Adult result demonstrations	361	6, 090	---	---	---	---	361	6, 090
Junior projects completed ²	67	520	1	2	---	---	68	522
Potatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations	953	29, 133	4	188	3	27	960	29, 348
Junior projects completed ²	796	12, 462	33	347	120	4, 144	949	16, 953
Sweetpotatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations	512	10, 794	3	302	1	18	516	11, 114
Junior projects completed ²	421	4, 372	4	89	9	303	434	4, 764
Cotton:								
Adult result demonstrations	710	52, 792	---	---	---	---	710	52, 792
Junior projects completed ²	605	12, 882	3	23	3	183	611	13, 088
Tobacco:								
Adult result demonstrations	256	7, 598	1	81	---	---	257	7, 679
Junior projects completed ²	173	5, 219	1	2	3	58	177	5, 279
Other special crops:								
Adult result demonstrations	171	3, 506	1	6	---	---	172	3, 512
Junior projects completed ²	99	862	2	14	12	86	113	962
Home gardens:								
Adult result demonstrations	792	107, 930	608	103, 207	1	560	1, 401	211, 697
Junior projects completed ²	812	24, 429	614	72, 189	154	18, 253	1, 580	114, 871
Market gardens:								
Adult result demonstrations	660	12, 545	169	11, 301	1	11	830	23, 857
Junior projects completed ²	196	2, 765	59	5, 139	24	252	279	8, 156
Beautifying home grounds:								
Adult result demonstrations	636	7, 266	627	47, 888	1	102	1, 264	55, 256
Junior projects completed ²	183	4, 367	362	34, 153	47	2, 283	592	40, 803
Tree fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations	1, 045	15, 287	140	10, 230	2	14	1, 187	25, 531
Junior projects completed ²	111	688	69	3, 202	11	44	1, 191	3, 934
Bush and small fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations	422	3, 295	139	8, 161	---	---	561	11, 456
Junior projects completed ²	130	1, 200	69	2, 464	38	485	237	4, 149

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1933—Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number
Rural engineering—Continued.								
Homes in which improved equipment was used.....	328	4, 036	154	5, 454	1	28	483	9, 518
Total value of service or savings.....	146	\$33, 652	52	\$15, 311	1	\$20	199	\$48, 983
Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	244	1, 065	87	286			331	1, 351
Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	274	1, 969	150	1, 650			424	3, 619
Sewage systems installed.....	440	3, 274	105	609			545	3, 883
Water systems installed.....	381	1, 307	155	936			536	2, 243
Heating systems installed.....	60	174	49	162			109	336
Lighting systems installed.....	164	713	96	589	1	1	261	1, 303
Home appliances and machines installed.....	114	3, 979	111	5, 748			225	9, 727
Dairy buildings erected or remodeled.....	874	4, 404	37	100	3	11	914	4, 515
Silos erected.....	666	3, 847	3	10	2	4	671	3, 861
Hog houses erected or remodeled.....	655	5, 066	14	185			669	5, 251
Poultry houses erected or remodeled.....	1, 354	15, 627	207	3, 047	6	51	1, 567	18, 725
Other farm buildings erected or remodeled.....	689	6, 533	78	1, 105	3	54	770	7, 692
Poultry:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1, 327	35, 982	475	39, 509	2	44	1, 804	75, 535
Junior projects completed ²	1, 303	37, 697	476	20, 270	160	9, 934	1, 939	67, 901
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred cockerels.....	1, 049	16, 888	89	2, 137	22	111	1, 160	19, 136
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	788	18, 860	73	1, 138	34	571	895	20, 569
Cockerel circles or clubs organized.....	15	43	5	5			20	48
Membership in such circles or clubs.....	9	418	5	76			14	494
Flock-improvement associations organized or reorganized.....	173	325	18	38			191	363
Membership in such associations.....	163	8, 108	18	891			181	8, 999
Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of birds.....	558	10, 351	45	1, 675	7	142	610	12, 168
Dairy cattle:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1, 049	16, 752	97	4, 915	1	25	1, 147	21, 692
Junior projects completed ²	1, 243	24, 860	104	2, 403	164	8, 610	1, 511	35, 873
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires.....	1, 388	9, 084	14	365	41	289	1, 443	9, 738
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	1, 022	8, 554	12	96	60	635	1, 094	9, 285
Bull circles or clubs organized.....	143	324	2	2			145	326
Membership in such circles or clubs.....	132	3, 115	2	30			134	3, 145
Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized.....	636	996	1	1	7	22	644	1, 019
Membership in such associations.....	624	17, 192	1	5	6	134	631	17, 331
Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	665	12, 021	8	158	16	167	689	12, 346

Beef cattle:

Adult result demonstrations	714	9,054	6	364	2	27	722	9,445
Junior projects completed ²	912	15,335	28	445	62	1,827	1,002	17,607
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires	997	5,775	3	10	3	12	1,003	5,797
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	549	2,344	1	4	5	11	555	2,359
Bull circles or clubs organized	16	22			1	1	17	23
Membership in such circles or clubs	12	155			1	4	13	159
Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized	39	44					39	44
Membership in such associations	35	871					35	871
Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals	128	1,512	1	20			129	1,532

Sheep:

Adult result demonstrations	532	7,682	2	13	1	18	535	7,713
Junior projects completed ²	734	8,025	28	172	98	2,133	860	10,330
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires	887	6,781	2	2	19	101	908	6,884
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	503	2,603	2	2	23	98	528	2,703
Ram circles or clubs organized	16	24			1	3	17	27
Membership in such circles or clubs	14	126			1	10	15	136
Flock-improvement associations organized or reorganized	52	52					52	52
Membership in such associations	48	3,393					48	3,393
Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals	103	813					103	813

Swine:

Adult result demonstrations	898	17,010	8	44	1	18	907	17,072
Junior projects completed ²	1,531	43,330	44	1,239	127	4,036	1,702	48,605
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires	1,237	10,253	9	72	22	206	1,268	10,531
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	895	8,513	10	122	27	179	932	8,814
Boar circles or clubs organized	48	100	1	1	1	3	50	104
Membership in such circles or clubs	35	674			1	25	36	699
Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized	26	39					26	39
Membership in such associations	26	2,030					26	2,030
Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals	154	2,205	2	33	3	11	159	2,249

Horses and mules:

Adult result demonstrations	209	6,247	4	5			213	6,252
Junior projects completed ²	215	1,463	8	14	18	192	241	1,669
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires	245	763	1	5			246	768
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	137	1,166					137	1,166
Stallion circles or clubs organized	37	47			1	1	38	48
Membership in such circles or clubs	31	746			1	23	32	769
Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized	17	18					17	18
Membership in such associations	17	641					17	641
Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals	26	122					26	122

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1933—Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number
Farm management, credit, insurance, and taxation:								
Adult result demonstrations-----	762	39,168	19	1,344	2	81	783	40,593
Junior projects completed ² -----	136	6,482	11	906	7	35	154	7,423
Farms on which farm accounts were kept-----	1,256	26,543	22	723	6	72	1,284	27,338
Farms on which cost-of-production records were kept-----	955	21,436	15	498	1	14	971	21,948
Farms on which assistance was given in summarizing and interpreting accounts-----	1,210	28,186	15	418	3	133	1,228	28,737
Farms on which assistance was given in making inventory or credit statements-----	1,107	107,653	8	186	5	128	1,120	107,967
Farm-business or enterprise-survey records taken-----	421	35,304	9	230	1	90	431	35,624
Farms on which changes in business were made as the result of keeping accounts or survey records-----	934	40,720	12	323	1	29	947	41,072
Other farms on which cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems were adopted-----	1,015	148,946	4	126	1	6	1,020	149,078
Farms on which advice relative to leases was given-----	1,310	36,206	7	231	2	9	1,319	36,446
Farms on which assistance in obtaining credit was given-----	1,876	535,656	9	2,486	7	134	1,892	538,276
Different farms on which assistance was given in the use of outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations-----	1,734	705,067	23	3,257	4	390	1,761	708,714
Marketing:								
Cooperative marketing associations organized during the year-----	165	1,125	48	182	1	5	214	1,312
Cooperative marketing associations previously organized-----	609	7,441	188	726	1	3	798	8,170
Membership in such associations-----	532	889,917	161	39,383	1	1,455	694	930,755
Value of products marketed-----	475	\$252,555,436	200	\$1,710,980	1	\$52,869	676	\$254,319,285
Value of supplies purchased-----	228	\$26,853,815	40	\$19,218	1	\$8,500	269	\$26,881,533
Associations assisted with problems of--								
Preliminary analysis-----	152	1,171	25	86	1	8	178	1,265
Organization-----	247	1,743	50	162	1	8	298	1,913
Accounting and auditing-----	115	873	30	108	1	7	146	988
Financing-----	150	1,191	34	106	1	8	185	1,305
Business policies-----	251	2,102	43	164	1	8	295	2,274
Production to meet market demand-----	265	2,028	63	217	1	8	329	2,253
Reduction of market losses-----	161	1,419	17	79	1	8	179	1,506
Use of current market information-----	317	2,712	53	205	1	7	371	2,924
Standardizing-----	262	1,466	91	289	1	5	354	1,760
Processing or manufacturing-----	67	657	18	55	-----	-----	85	712
Packaging and grading-----	281	1,602	55	188	1	5	337	1,795
Loading-----	161	782	20	31	1	5	182	818
Transporting-----	140	919	5	23	1	6	146	948
Warehousing-----	108	611	3	8	-----	-----	111	619

Keeping membership informed.....	374	3,312	59	228	1	8	434	3,548
Merging into larger units.....	53	469	4	19	1	8	58	496
Farms or homes whose operators were not in associations assisted with problems of standardizing.....	196	39,539	79	16,316	1	3	276	55,858
Farms or homes whose operators were not in associations assisted with problems of packaging and grading.....	222	23,386	63	8,932	1	3	286	32,321
Farms or homes whose operators were not in associations assisted with problems of use of current market information.....	311	206,814	56	10,319	1	12	368	217,145
Foods and nutrition:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	108	6,854	740	119,830	3	763	851	127,447
Junior projects completed in food selection and preparation 2.....	449	18,960	806	95,656	157	21,342	1,412	135,958
Junior projects completed in food preservation 2.....	402	9,640	1,005	98,700	122	8,257	1,529	116,597
Homes in which assistance was given in planning family food budget.....	256	56,683	976	271,262	24	3,203	1,256	331,148
Homes in which food expenditures were budgeted.....	120	7,531	587	52,076	7	284	714	59,891
Homes in which family meals were balanced.....	182	25,011	883	163,078	20	3,060	1,085	191,149
Homes in which home-packed lunches were improved.....	102	7,807	742	89,474	34	2,216	878	99,497
Schools in which recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch were followed.....	119	764	598	6,527	30	355	747	7,646
Homes in which improved methods in child feeding were adopted.....	107	21,774	716	119,700	11	1,579	834	143,053
Individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding.....	99	17,465	663	89,292	17	3,940	779	110,697
Jars of canned products preserved by junior club members.....	339	603,520	889	4,950,124	136	632,362	1,364	6,186,006
Child training and care:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	15	815	252	18,772	1	8	268	19,595
Junior projects completed 2.....	5	94	42	2,544	2	68	49	2,706
4-H club members not in special training-and-care clubs who participated in definite child training and care work.....	2	60	57	3,971	2	42	59	4,031
Homes in which habits of school children were improved.....	21	3,523	238	18,009	2	261	261	21,574
Homes in which positive methods of discipline were substituted for negative ones.....	15	1,140	232	13,018	3	65	250	14,223
Homes in which play equipment was provided.....	15	559	260	9,829	1	9	276	10,397
Homes in which physical adjustments were made to meet children's needs in a better way.....	14	459	269	11,854	2	38	285	12,351
Homes in which better adult habits were adopted with respect to development of children.....	18	865	298	20,804	4	237	320	21,906
Clothing:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	87	5,477	669	102,374	2	96	758	107,947
Junior projects completed 2.....	624	48,209	1,021	147,383	156	38,109	1,801	233,701
Women improving construction of clothing.....	191	45,139	985	197,337	7	864	1,183	243,340
Women using a clothing budget.....	62	3,657	474	25,332	2	64	538	29,053
Women making garments for themselves.....	183	31,988	1,028	251,058	4	1,248	1,215	284,294
Women improving children's clothing.....	128	14,558	809	90,897	5	501	942	105,956
Women following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	199	33,456	1,010	191,998	5	1,190	1,214	226,644
Home management:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	59	4,028	516	46,390	4	131	579	50,549
Junior projects completed 2.....	28	821	257	19,212	10	245	295	20,278
Club members keeping personal accounts.....	75	1,919	257	11,682	4	117	336	13,718
Homes in which home accounts were kept.....	91	2,603	513	15,405	5	77	609	18,085
Homes in which expenditures were budgeted in relation to income.....	61	2,552	325	10,679	4	60	390	13,291

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1933—Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number	Agents re- porting	Number
Home management—Continued.								
Homes in which recommended methods were followed in buying for the home-----	77	13, 940	425	41, 239	3	141	505	55, 320
Women following recommended schedule for home activities-----	46	5, 811	432	28, 851	2	382	480	35, 044
Kitchens rearranged for convenience-----	79	4, 016	699	33, 978	3	8	781	38, 002
Homes in which labor-saving equipment was installed-----	83	4, 434	619	30, 364	2	230	704	35, 028
Homes in which laundering methods were adopted-----	45	4, 142	393	25, 975	1	1	439	30, 118
Homes in which recommended methods were adopted for care of the house-----	61	12, 007	499	61, 104	3	410	563	73, 521
Homes in which assistance was given in an analysis of home conditions with reference to a standard of living-----	34	9, 183	370	38, 398	2	436	406	48, 017
Homes in which assistance was given in making adjustments in home-making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living-----	56	9, 270	456	65, 074	3	595	515	74, 939
Home furnishings:								
Adult result demonstrations-----	42	2, 865	611	56, 221	1	18	654	59, 104
Junior projects completed ² -----	260	4, 999	746	57, 096	103	2, 378	1, 109	64, 473
Women improving the selection of household furnishings-----	90	21, 963	764	78, 604	3	285	857	100, 852
Women improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture-----	88	7, 582	885	79, 096	4	105	977	86, 783
Women improving treatment of windows-----	72	7, 101	785	60, 198	2	81	859	67, 380
Women improving arrangement of rooms-----	89	14, 488	787	65, 987	3	192	879	80, 667
Women improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors-----	82	7, 594	790	60, 048	4	247	876	67, 889
Home health and sanitation:								
Adult result demonstrations-----	61	3, 069	348	45, 604	1	4	410	48, 677
Junior projects completed ² -----	150	12, 622	350	54, 382	43	11, 087	543	78, 091
Club members not in special health clubs who participated in health-improvement work-----	160	25, 273	497	84, 851	48	11, 420	705	121, 544
Individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination-----	236	20, 864	516	72, 665	30	3, 772	782	97, 301
Individuals improving health habits-----	192	24, 854	633	126, 449	46	9, 913	871	161, 216
Individuals improving posture-----	140	10, 755	556	72, 319	40	4, 490	736	87, 564
Individuals adopting positive preventive measures to improve health-----	104	37, 479	397	139, 280	12	1, 798	513	178, 557
Homes in which better home-nursing procedure was adopted-----	43	2, 210	327	25, 421	9	386	379	28, 017
Homes in which sanitary closets or outhouses were installed-----	94	2, 442	442	9, 558	4	207	540	12, 207
Homes screened-----	85	1, 374	444	18, 131	3	499	532	20, 004
Homes in which other methods were followed for the control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects-----	117	6, 814	430	46, 689	4	251	551	53, 754
Bees:								
Adult result demonstrations-----	202	1, 434	18	185	-----	-----	220	1, 619
Junior projects completed ² -----	155	817	12	76	-----	146	203	1, 039
Weeds:								
Adult result demonstrations-----	305	4, 684	11	679	-----	-----	316	5, 363
Junior projects completed ² -----	9	186	4	300	-----	-----	13	486

Handicraft:

Adult result demonstrations.....
Junior projects completed ².....
Rabbits:
Adult result demonstrations.....
Junior projects completed ².....
Miscellaneous:
Adult result demonstrations.....
Junior projects completed ².....
Community activities
Communities surveyed or scored.....
Country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community
leaders.....
Community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of
activities, or meeting programs.....
Communities developing recreation.....
Community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....
Adult clubhouses, community houses, or community rest rooms estab-
lished.....
Junior clubhouses, community houses, or community rest rooms estab-
lished.....
Communities assisted in improving hygienic practices.....
School or other community grounds improved.....
4-H clubs engaging in community activities.....
Diferent communities assisted in the community work reported above.....

Total:

Adult result demonstrations.....
Junior projects completed ².....

13	359	192	15,735	---	---	205	16,094
137	5,273	190	20,179	76	6,786	403	32,238
52	425	2	8	---	---	54	433
198	2,026	7	61	44	602	249	2,689
37	665	60	10,537	---	---	97	11,202
171	5,217	92	10,652	48	4,096	311	19,965
245	1,819	256	3,644	5	68	506	5,531
412	2,402	411	3,349	20	113	843	5,864
854	8,837	664	10,718	37	897	1,555	20,452
608	4,758	715	8,927	30	575	1,353	14,260
475	2,833	565	4,134	33	308	1,073	7,575
102	218	236	575	---	---	338	793
55	77	72	142	13	40	140	259
302	2,400	413	5,204	9	154	724	7,758
485	2,121	536	3,332	15	99	1,036	5,552
779	7,868	651	6,314	72	1,314	1,502	15,496
989	11,429	817	44,006	52	1,127	1,858	26,562
---	715,609	---	660,608	---	2,098	---	1,578,315
---	373,816	---	654,827	---	156,920	---	1,185,563

¹ Includes a small amount of club work in counties without extension agents, reported by State club leaders.

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 2.—*Extension work with boys and girls, as reported by all county extension agents, 1933*

Junior clubs.....	57,401
Different boys enrolled.....	378,143
Different girls enrolled.....	543,822
Total enrollment.....	921,965
Different boys completing.....	266,601
Different girls completing.....	399,253
Total completing.....	665,854

BY PROJECTS ¹

Project	Boys enrolled	Girls enrolled	Boys completing	Girls completing	Units involved in club work	Quantity produced
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Corn.....	56,432	1,369	37,259	888	73,203	2,064,723 bushels.
Wheat.....	907	16	628	11	7,029	60,512 bushels.
Oats.....	1,116	16	766	11	2,394	57,621 bushels.
Rye.....	21		14		36	57 bushels.
Barley.....	389	25	255	4	1,023	23,272 bushels.
Other cereals.....	3,918	159	2,132	118	6,864	333,298 bushels.
Alfalfa.....	470	16	369	14	660	790 bushels; 903 tons.
Sweetclover.....	69	11	53	5	165	730 bushels; 82 tons.
Other clovers.....	118	1	109		126	25 tons.
Vetch.....	831	2	619	1	821	9,115 bushels; 161 tons.
Lespedeza.....	345	36	266	31	454	260 bushels; 572 tons.
Pastures.....	530	3	328	2	1,075	
Soybeans.....	1,635	83	1,181	36	1,858	6,666 bushels; 2,455 tons.
Cowpeas.....	1,315	113	1,053	62	1,502	8,609 bushels; 1,331 tons.
Velvetbeans.....	223	10	161	8	188	642 bushels; 205 tons.
Field beans.....	682	148	521	128	437	6,629 bushels.
Peanuts.....	8,131	889	4,912	540	4,178	2,604,695 bushels.
Other legumes.....	738	69	495	27	727	7,244 bushels; 573 tons.
Potatoes.....	21,599	2,105	15,532	1,421	7,408	814,964 bushels.
Sweetpotatoes.....	6,624	546	4,410	354	2,857	321,614 bushels.
Cotton.....	19,962	898	12,611	477	19,511	13,271,363 pounds.
Tobacco.....	6,362	922	4,670	609	3,836	2,282,137 pounds.
Other special crops.....	1,378	170	874	88	1,166	
Home gardens.....	44,848	132,538	32,066	82,805	37,143	
Market-gardening, truck, and canning crops.....	4,007	9,952	2,528	5,628	2,204	
Beautification of home grounds.....	3,411	66,198	2,220	38,583		
Tree fruits.....	1,163	5,462	791	3,143	1,409	
Bush and small fruits.....	1,890	6,484	1,276	2,873	1,139	
Grapes.....	277	2,900	215	1,770	393	
Forestry.....	11,553	3,936	8,597	3,341	2,429	
Rural engineering.....	9,074	3,266	6,250	1,795		
Poultry.....	50,597	53,737	33,130	34,771		2,577,151 birds.
Dairy cattle.....	40,164	8,912	29,895	5,978		51,769 animals.
Beef cattle.....	20,113	2,893	15,189	2,418		24,225 animals.
Sheep.....	11,273	2,053	8,665	1,665		32,951 animals.
Swine.....	70,028	4,599	45,408	3,197		117,769 animals.
Horses and mules.....	1,979	124	1,568	101		1,492 animals.
Farm management.....	8,559	2,249	5,779	1,644		
Food preparation.....	5,364	193,648	4,055	131,903		
Food preservation.....	1,213	175,729	627	115,970		6,186,006 jars.
Child training and care.....	27	3,354	26	2,680		
Clothing.....	774	324,238	569	233,132		
Home management.....	365	32,249	158	20,120		
House furnishings.....	672	98,758	438	64,035		
Home health and sanitation.....	19,841	100,536	13,706	64,385		
Beekeeping.....	1,152	243	882	157		
Weeds.....	306	374	191	295		
Handicraft.....	14,476	31,439	11,157	21,081		
Rabbits.....	3,542	275	2,494	195		
Miscellaneous.....	8,067	20,572	5,811	14,154		
Total.....	468,530	1,294,325	322,909	862,654		

¹ 1 club member may engage in 2 or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different clubs and club members involved.² Includes transplant beds.

TABLE 3.—Assistance rendered the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by extension agents in production-reduction campaigns, 1933

Item	Cotton		Wheat		Tobacco		Total	
	Counties reporting	Number	Counties reporting	Number	Counties reporting	Number	Counties reporting	Number
Days devoted to campaign by agricultural agents.....	850	68,939	1,348	54,730	171	3,278	1,970	126,947
Days devoted to campaign by home demonstration agents.....	139	2,458	51	604	6	37	178	3,099
Days devoted to campaign by boys' and girls' club agents.....	13	336	46	894	8	100	57	1,330
Days devoted to campaign by emergency agents.....	205	17,185	432	30,083	30	750	590	48,018
Days State extension workers assisted in campaign in counties.....	595	3,895	1,381	7,639	80	418	1,413	11,952
Smith-Hughes teachers assisting in campaign.....	682	1,864	514	1,091	47	113	1,125	3,068
Days such Smith-Hughes teachers assisted.....	685	18,561	508	3,559	48	553	1,128	22,673
Voluntary county or community local leaders assisting in campaign.....	855	34,212	1,471	33,614	141	2,374	2,119	70,200
Total days spent by such local leaders.....	863	515,755	1,429	127,842	130	9,604	2,085	653,201
Farm visits made to explain plans for reducing production.....	920	226,811	1,532	88,280	150	11,201	2,196	326,292
Office calls to discuss reducing production.....	970	1,785,802	1,569	836,942	166	56,726	2,306	2,679,470
Individual letters written in interest of campaign.....	948	568,772	1,556	297,028	144	13,994	2,268	879,794
Circular letters written for use in campaign.....	902	34,025	1,563	45,868	133	961	2,240	80,854
Total copies of such circular letters mailed.....	907	3,606,749	1,552	6,616,095	129	234,074	2,246	10,456,918
News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers.....	915	18,576	1,610	43,951	154	1,197	2,279	63,724
Meetings held to advance campaign.....	964	22,780	1,612	49,447	145	1,484	2,330	73,711
Total attendance at such meetings.....	962	1,730,275	1,604	1,860,988	144	128,169	2,336	3,719,432

TABLE 4.—Emergency activities, 1933

Activity	Counties reporting	Number
Farmers assisted in obtaining seed loans or other emergency Federal credit.....	2, 228	583, 923
Farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....	1, 732	91, 800
Families assisted in producing a larger part of their food on the farm.....	1, 869	879, 921
Families, nonfarm, assisted with home gardens or home poultry.....	1, 927	786, 907
Urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established.....	1, 233	23, 602
Laborers assisted in obtaining employment on farm.....	1, 414	51, 873
Farm families assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....	1, 355	113, 165
Families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	1, 490	327, 442
Families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....	1, 641	124, 171
Families assisted in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....	1, 542	596, 451
Quarts canned.....	1, 255	51, 581, 204
Value of canned products.....	1, 152	\$9, 367, 554
Families assisted in butter making and cheese making.....	772	71, 618
Families assisted in home soap making.....	684	61, 309
Families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences.....	1, 044	73, 991
Farmers assisted in making home repairs to buildings or machinery.....	1, 103	34, 908
Farmers assisted in reducing cash expenditures through exchange of labor or machinery.....	706	26, 745
Farm families assisted in bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....	953	69, 637

TABLE 5.—Number of counties with county agricultural and home demonstration agents (white) July 1, 1929–33

State	Counties in State	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
		Men	Wom-en	Men	Wom-en	Men	Wom-en	Men	Wom-en	Men	Wom-en
Alabama.....	67	63	41	63	42	64	44	61	41	65	41
Arizona.....	14	12	¹ 10	12	¹ 11	12	¹ 11	12	¹ 9	12	¹ 8
Arkansas.....	75	64	56	63	53	63	57	56	50	56	48
California.....	58	39	¹ 40	41	¹ 33	40	32	40	26	40	25
Colorado.....	63	32	16	33	15	33	13	27	10	23	7
Connecticut.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Delaware.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida.....	67	47	35	45	33	42	35	37	29	36	27
Georgia.....	161	96	77	108	72	134	81	¹ 147	¹ 87	¹ 151	¹ 83
Idaho.....	44	24	¹ 44	26	¹ 43	26	¹ 43	25	¹ 42	20	¹ 41
Illinois.....	102	95	24	93	29	98	34	98	36	98	36
Indiana.....	92	85	8	86	8	86	12	85	11	83	11
Iowa.....	99	99	22	99	¹ 27	99	¹ 31	99	¹ 28	99	¹ 29
Kansas.....	105	71	28	74	31	78	35	78	31	77	26
Kentucky.....	120	90	26	85	26	89	32	84	28	82	30
Louisiana.....	64	54	37	59	36	60	43	59	43	55	40
Maine.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Maryland.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Massachusetts.....	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
Michigan.....	83	62	9	65	9	66	8	68	6	68	5
Minnesota.....	87	63	9	62	10	64	13	62	12	58	12
Mississippi.....	82	77	69	66	56	75	62	74	¹ 57	64	¹ 48
Missouri.....	114	¹ 75	14	¹ 75	18	¹ 73	16	¹ 68	15	¹ 66	15
Montana.....	56	31	12	31	¹ 15	31	¹ 17	29	12	29	10
Nebraska.....	93	45	10	46	10	51	14	52	14	46	14
Nevada.....	17	¹ 14	¹ 9	¹ 13	¹ 9	¹ 14	¹ 9	¹ 14	¹ 8	¹ 14	¹ 7
New Hampshire.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey.....	21	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	15
New Mexico.....	31	22	10	21	¹ 17	21	¹ 15	20	¹ 12	19	¹ 10
New York.....	62	55	39	55	41	55	41	54	39	50	37
North Carolina.....	100	84	56	82	56	85	57	84	56	82	52
North Dakota.....	53	31	7	34	8	33	5	31	5	22	4
Ohio.....	88	79	23	78	26	77	27	75	23	70	20
Oklahoma.....	77	70	57	72	59	74	64	68	62	69	59
Oregon.....	36	28	5	29	6	28	7	29	7	29	7
Pennsylvania.....	67	65	¹ 65	65	¹ 65	64	¹ 65	65	¹ 65	66	¹ 63
Rhode Island.....	5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5
South Carolina.....	46	42	39	45	46	45	46	46	46	46	46
South Dakota.....	69	32	¹ 47	32	¹ 47	31	¹ 38	24	¹ 30	18	¹ 28
Tennessee.....	95	62	34	81	49	82	47	74	37	72	37
Texas.....	254	166	103	178	118	189	127	168	113	167	¹ 124
Utah.....	29	22	¹ 9	22	¹ 10	23	¹ 10	22	¹ 10	22	¹ 10
Vermont.....	14	12	11	13	11	13	10	13	11	13	11
Virginia.....	100	73	36	77	40	84	50	77	40	¹ 79	41
Washington.....	39	28	11	29	11	29	12	28	11	28	10
West Virginia.....	55	43	¹ 28	43	¹ 26	42	¹ 27	45	¹ 32	48	¹ 31
Wisconsin.....	71	53	4	56	4	55	4	52	5	48	5
Wyoming.....	23	19	9	20	8	20	9	20	9	19	7
Hawaii.....	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total.....	3, 076	2, 323	1, 286	2, 376	1, 333	2, 447	1, 402	2, 369	1, 306	2, 307	1, 259

¹ Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

Funds, 1933

Federal funds and funds from sources within the States and Territories expended for cooperative extension work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, amounted to \$22,415,372.13, which was \$2,342,481.64 less than the amount expended for the work in 1932. Funds from State and college sources were reduced by \$773,532.11, and funds from county appropriations and local organizations within the States and Territories by \$1,307,675.90. Federal funds were reduced by \$261,273.63.

Of the total amount expended, \$21,976,841.08, or 98 percent, was spent in the 48 States, the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and \$438,531.05, or 2 percent, in the administrative activities of the Federal office in Washington, D. C.

Expenditures from Federal sources amounted to \$9,848,584.36, or approximately 44 percent of the total funds; \$6,146,294.51, or 27.4 percent, was from State and college sources; \$5,623,467.93, or 25 percent, was from county appropriations; and \$797,025.33, or 3.6 percent, was from local organizations and individuals.

Expenditures for county extension agents amounted to \$13,393,570, or 59.8 percent; for State subject-matter specialists, \$4,536,910, or 20.2 percent; for administration and supervision in the States and Territories, \$4,046,361, or 18 percent.

Fourteen States and the Territory of Hawaii did not spend their entire allotments of Federal Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and additional cooperative funds, and had balances remaining unexpended on June 30, 1933, as shown in table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Unexpended balances of Federal extension funds for fiscal year ended June 30, 1933*

State or Territory	Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Total
Arkansas.....	\$32,297.21			\$32,297.21
Colorado.....	602.03			602.03
Connecticut.....		\$364.88	\$175.08	539.96
Illinois.....			11,543.19	11,543.19
Kentucky.....	5,163.15			5,163.15
Minnesota.....	5,973.76	6,303.26	2,549.43	14,831.45
Missouri.....	¹ 16,431.79	7,811.13	6,338.89	30,581.81
New York.....	1,575.85	20.74	69.38	1,665.97
North Carolina.....	57,510.90			57,510.90
North Dakota.....	8,114.97	1,901.00	17,170.58	27,186.55
Rhode Island.....	² 466.32			466.32
South Carolina.....	6,507.53			6,507.53
Washington.....	5,171.27	1,958.90	3,140.61	10,270.78
Wyoming.....	723.54			723.54
Hawaii.....	4,242.15	3,475.41		7,717.56
Total.....	144,780.47	21,840.32	40,987.16	207,607.95

¹ Does not include \$12,424.25 which Missouri was unable to offset.

² Does not include \$1,056.28 which Rhode Island was unable to offset.

Of the Federal Capper-Ketcham funds expended during the year, approximately 89 percent was for salaries of county extension agents and 11 percent for other purposes. A little more than 53 percent of these funds was expended for women extension agents.

Statements of the funds expended in each State and Territory, according to sources, projects, and items of expense, are given in tables 7 to 11, inclusive.

TABLE 7.—Expenditures of funds from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) and from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, and Hawaii, for the year ended June 30, 1933, by projects, and totals for 1915-32

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home dem- onstration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home econom- ics spe- cialists ^{2,3}	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nutri- tion ⁴	Child care and training
Alabama	\$277, 110. 13	\$8, 163. 46	\$1, 630. 72	\$125, 136. 60	\$82, 791. 38	\$7, 876. 54		\$2, 677. 67	\$9, 226. 27	\$3, 075. 42			\$2, 798. 45	\$4, 696. 30	
Arizona	73, 764. 77	7, 801. 27	356. 33	25, 054. 50	16, 292. 61	3, 284. 10			3, 680. 18	1, 592. 16	\$1, 592. 16		2, 985. 77		
Arkansas	233, 757. 07	10, 433. 17	5, 504. 30	81, 924. 08	61, 916. 50	5, 898. 65		3, 058. 50		2, 293. 19		\$3, 020. 09	3, 251. 28	3, 940. 18	
California	213, 923. 31	6, 691. 51		121, 961. 60	72, 690. 30	6, 791. 13									
Colorado	104, 162. 17	5, 546. 82	6, 902. 87	42, 289. 12	15, 298. 46	2, 046. 76			1, 941. 74	1, 941. 95	2, 617. 75		3, 611. 52	2, 066. 57	
Connecticut	91, 486. 15	3, 743. 32		5, 375. 00	14, 980. 00	22, 705. 85				5, 254. 35	6, 783. 33		2, 450. 00	3, 200. 00	
Delaware	43, 214. 53	6, 822. 64	777. 50	10, 611. 72	9, 811. 37	9, 761. 25				918. 00				3, 390. 17	
Florida	131, 739. 98	3, 788. 33	1, 580. 81	51, 731. 73	41, 626. 30	2, 972. 00			1, 200. 00	3, 390. 90	3, 384. 00			3, 008. 00	
Georgia	307, 843. 59	6, 171. 01		168, 923. 20	98, 898. 01	4, 808. 67			2, 848. 81	949. 60	1, 899. 20		4, 240. 59	2, 192. 85	
Idaho	79, 183. 01	5, 230. 20	1, 653. 70	25, 824. 67	15, 847. 08	3, 759. 86			2, 528. 32	2, 528. 31	3, 034. 82		5, 574. 41		
Illinois	289, 769. 46	25, 274. 24	7, 608. 39	82, 849. 05	52, 496. 47	29, 672. 83	3, 803. 04		5, 652. 84	3, 813. 52	7, 280. 58	2, 535. 25	10, 247. 62	6, 240. 91	\$3, 426. 66
Indiana	221, 432. 28	13, 237. 23	2, 419. 77	50, 091. 74	26, 143. 49	45, 669. 55		2, 461. 17	9, 901. 55	9, 386. 91	10, 334. 04		8, 216. 28	5, 153. 40	
Iowa	228, 055. 51	5, 130. 00		102, 932. 02	29, 108. 49	15, 145. 00			5, 130. 00	3, 420. 00	13, 680. 00	1, 710. 00	6, 910. 00	5, 130. 00	1, 100. 00
Kansas	188, 510. 53	8, 498. 92	1, 086. 17	81, 730. 32	36, 387. 11	11, 022. 21	1, 650. 00	932. 12	3, 502. 20	3, 714. 00	3, 450. 00	1, 881. 00	5, 185. 71	3, 694. 49	
Kentucky	269, 200. 78	12, 898. 60	4, 765. 79	141, 510. 26	49, 437. 18	10, 974. 34		1, 982. 16	5, 342. 97	4, 563. 06	4, 111. 10	1, 487. 23	4, 639. 83	1, 732. 93	
Louisiana	197, 915. 66	10, 934. 30	403. 76	97, 154. 17	61, 728. 94	8, 521. 25			1, 563. 25	2, 210. 00	1, 141. 66		1, 110. 00	1, 068. 33	
Maine	94, 576. 07	6, 658. 73	1, 747. 93	29, 743. 42	27, 271. 45	16, 424. 07									
Maryland	122, 302. 53	6, 268. 74	332. 72	49, 942. 28	27, 285. 81	2, 677. 34			1, 524. 75	502. 59	1, 763. 71		1, 367. 73	1, 396. 41	
Massachusetts	85, 955. 96	4, 358. 79	1, 356. 88	9, 227. 37	6, 414. 90	25, 365. 15			2, 586. 91	2, 178. 07			2, 390. 46	2, 597. 75	217. 50
Michigan	228, 629. 09	4, 200. 00		120, 643. 67	13, 350. 00	28, 890. 00			4, 200. 00	5, 700. 00	6, 000. 00	2, 100. 00	10, 402. 44	1, 905. 00	1, 128. 00
Minnesota	204, 804. 98	11, 142. 16		64, 477. 44	18, 091. 43	30, 865. 35			5, 033. 09	3, 911. 25	9, 289. 86	4, 431. 19	2, 919. 24	4, 387. 68	
Mississippi	250, 619. 60	20, 302. 88	1, 647. 82	82, 132. 62	75, 234. 77	7, 637. 94			3, 551. 10	6, 617. 08	6, 547. 67		2, 63. 81	6, 644. 12	
Missouri	254, 580. 00	7, 717. 00	700. 00	129, 323. 19	32, 182. 00	10, 330. 00			5, 318. 00	3, 108. 00	5, 500. 00	100. 00	7, 957. 00	2, 238. 00	
Montana	91, 889. 88	7, 838. 31	3, 264. 86	33, 179. 14	15, 918. 69	4, 532. 73			2, 826. 24	2, 799. 96				2, 499. 96	
Nebraska	155, 474. 12	3, 538. 18	1, 638. 03	61, 376. 60	22, 649. 40	8, 151. 79			3, 112. 45	5, 744. 14	5, 493. 54		5, 256. 68	4, 754. 01	
Nevada	46, 489. 95	9, 600. 00	695. 90	13, 098. 74	11, 891. 21										
New Hampshire	59, 042. 25	4, 395. 61		11, 705. 77	8, 984. 17	11, 815. 28				3, 380. 00	5, 376. 13				
New Jersey	123, 012. 59	15, 443. 01	2, 122. 72	23, 913. 14	10, 812. 23	22, 963. 11				3, 955. 24	5, 211. 54		1, 394. 14	1, 489. 41	3, 233. 24
New Mexico	76, 294. 94	5, 624. 52	491. 29	28, 317. 60	18, 982. 12				4, 100. 35	3, 058. 86	3, 640. 35		3, 554. 48	10, 080. 00	
New York	290, 532. 86	7, 360. 69	7, 091. 36	72, 860. 15	54, 736. 49	43, 481. 02	6, 450. 00	6, 239. 61	14, 034. 95	2, 508. 56	30. 21		5, 687. 46	2, 508. 75	
North Carolina	331, 683. 61	5, 343. 75	137, 252. 92	137, 252. 92	78, 777. 29	2, 340. 00			13, 185. 00	5, 130. 00			5, 394. 40	3, 046. 49	
North Dakota	115, 582. 88	6, 058. 21	3, 833. 29	29, 304. 21	11, 947. 86	4, 358. 57			5, 317. 77	1, 953. 82	2, 172. 56		2, 272. 28	1, 361. 66	
Ohio	296, 328. 49	17, 386. 57	8, 852. 80	116, 322. 26	45, 081. 38	27, 931. 54	1, 473. 81		9, 863. 88	9, 293. 35			9, 779. 78	2, 314. 71	3, 465. 90
Oklahoma	238, 540. 57	15, 614. 29	12, 560. 97	96, 869. 75	61, 835. 99	6, 315. 22			2, 033. 68	5, 588. 97	6, 367. 43		3, 379. 19	2, 314. 71	
Oregon	102, 714. 07	9, 595. 97	2, 619. 97	18, 259. 32	16, 846. 58	22, 951. 14			2, 459. 90	2, 779. 70	2, 936. 53		6, 041. 00	1, 087. 54	
Pennsylvania	395, 246. 55	19, 698. 35		203, 520. 14	109, 221. 37	10, 942. 98			3, 587. 06	7, 874. 76	8, 703. 71		3, 770. 28	311. 88	
Rhode Island	34, 914. 65	3, 328. 39	541. 44	7, 053. 95	8, 289. 98	8, 687. 79			866. 56	1, 548. 60			8, 004. 34		
South Carolina	214, 440. 10	15, 062. 14		71, 989. 99	48, 636. 75	6, 157. 48	2, 464. 91		3, 914. 37	6, 132. 10	7, 100. 84		8, 060. 36	2, 740. 51	
South Dakota	114, 441. 03	2, 497. 20	904. 01	17, 740. 50	28, 761. 54	13, 997. 15		705. 77	3, 472. 39	3, 391. 09	3, 532. 49	2, 806. 76	3, 729. 71	3, 056. 02	

Tennessee-----	261, 244. 09	8, 820. 00	137, 238. 09	69, 436. 75	3, 426. 00	1, 890. 00	-----	6, 072. 00	4, 050. 00	4, 320. 00	-----	1, 860. 00	2, 160. 00	-----
Texas-----	481, 952. 77	31, 413. 36	218, 432. 09	143, 501. 26	2, 046. 73	-----	-----	8, 164. 65	3, 146. 32	2, 228. 33	-----	2, 888. 10	3, 079. 19	-----
Utah-----	70, 703. 67	5, 945. 68	13, 661. 58	4, 600. 20	-----	-----	-----	1, 354. 60	3, 462. 05	813. 79	-----	2, 897. 00	2, 418. 00	-----
Vermont-----	68, 619. 04	10, 580. 44	13, 742. 66	9, 616. 95	12, 867. 86	-----	-----	-----	3, 123. 19	4, 296. 39	-----	2, 121. 94	1, 349. 91	-----
Virginia-----	250, 645. 29	20, 182. 97	132, 770. 47	64, 211. 82	6, 434. 04	-----	-----	2, 818. 26	-----	3, 354. 13	-----	215. 57	-----	-----
Washington-----	123, 848. 34	11, 308. 32	47, 690. 71	23, 713. 73	10, 886. 11	-----	-----	1, 286. 22	1, 379. 63	127. 95	-----	1, 351. 54	190. 60	-----
West Virginia--	181, 934. 11	14, 871. 20	68, 595. 43	40, 164. 77	17, 985. 35	-----	-----	3, 295. 75	2, 026. 16	4, 396. 66	-----	3, 096. 57	-----	-----
Wisconsin-----	209, 644. 39	10, 175. 32	60, 842. 71	13, 462. 63	22, 080. 59	-----	-----	10, 132. 00	6, 608. 35	14, 719. 84	-----	13, 736. 51	5, 050. 00	-----
Wyoming-----	58, 828. 39	7, 098. 06	19, 858. 97	11, 509. 76	1, 522. 32	-----	-----	1, 364. 20	905. 13	-----	-----	1, 226. 81	1, 275. 36	-----
Alaska-----	12, 000. 00	1, 100. 00	4, 150. 00	3, 500. 00	-----	-----	-----	4, 204. 38	-----	-----	3, 250. 00	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii-----	54, 229. 35	2, 038. 19	19, 561. 67	16, 449. 61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1933----	8, 652, 815. 14	472, 932. 05	3, 380, 118. 33	1, 838, 824. 58	584, 974. 64	20, 431. 76	182, 198. 64	173, 232. 23	160, 908. 34	23, 321. 52	175, 040. 28	115, 457. 09	12, 571. 30	-----
1932-----	8, 666, 966. 21	482, 532. 84	3, 450, 074. 24	1, 854, 263. 40	595, 632. 85	28, 583. 91	171, 598. 29	217, 625. 71	143, 453. 91	18, 201. 74	185, 792. 14	113, 751. 68	12, 627. 92	-----
1931-----	8, 672, 436. 00	493, 384. 96	3, 396, 639. 72	1, 963, 809. 69	620, 066. 69	27, 757. 23	176, 826. 99	193, 918. 13	148, 794. 11	19, 469. 84	200, 241. 97	117, 438. 10	16, 234. 93	-----
1930-----	7, 662, 936. 00	441, 047. 50	3, 176, 261. 06	1, 750, 465. 35	557, 633. 89	23, 944. 53	147, 594. 34	182, 654. 64	138, 640. 27	12, 775. 82	160, 813. 86	114, 404. 42	14, 757. 20	-----
1929-----	7, 152, 180. 80	480, 197. 89	3, 006, 954. 75	1, 387, 415. 28	507, 959. 07	21, 582. 13	158, 847. 98	171, 364. 05	139, 520. 30	17, 541. 93	169, 075. 67	102, 798. 92	4, 646. 91	-----
1928-----	5, 880, 000. 00	467, 466. 38	2, 652, 167. 00	1, 021, 850. 25	372, 020. 37	35, 189. 04	135, 317. 99	150, 994. 24	111, 494. 68	16, 335. 29	139, 049. 89	87, 358. 18	-----	-----
1927-----	5, 880, 000. 00	474, 287. 82	2, 561, 832. 81	1, 007, 869. 10	364, 487. 44	43, 474. 59	156, 911. 94	142, 608. 92	121, 739. 30	15, 013. 11	149, 780. 57	87, 320. 54	-----	-----
1926-----	5, 880, 000. 00	514, 714. 28	2, 543, 586. 90	964, 378. 07	358, 598. 55	52, 729. 07	136, 255. 72	150, 440. 07	106, 794. 63	14, 738. 70	151, 594. 87	100, 227. 86	-----	-----
1925-----	5, 879, 999. 99	489, 334. 58	2, 545, 660. 14	923, 732. 64	395, 996. 33	75, 683. 11	164, 480. 17	169, 368. 58	115, 788. 09	13, 478. 82	174, 800. 00	78, 561. 76	-----	-----
1924-----	5, 880, 000. 00	567, 299. 02	2, 499, 648. 20	885, 351. 85	347, 032. 94	362, 896. 50	127, 715. 52	146, 225. 26	115, 383. 23	15, 058. 10	192, 313. 17	-----	-----	-----
1923-----	5, 880, 000. 00	560, 818. 85	2, 484, 671. 37	885, 893. 81	388, 141. 33	321, 699. 57	135, 853. 68	149, 978. 94	112, 673. 45	13, 828. 80	178, 711. 34	-----	-----	-----
1922-----	5, 580, 000. 00	534, 939. 13	2, 585, 672. 90	690, 124. 03	367, 674. 18	223, 457. 69	151, 306. 74	104, 173. 38	104, 173. 38	15, 052. 24	155, 850. 69	-----	-----	-----
1921-----	5, 080, 000. 00	510, 671. 70	2, 314, 067. 79	643, 712. 65	338, 121. 77	163, 028. 85	117, 477. 14	83, 263. 80	83, 263. 80	14, 183. 78	124, 471. 96	-----	-----	-----
1920-----	4, 580, 000. 00	497, 185. 75	1, 980, 498. 67	643, 380. 58	319, 561. 57	169, 269. 04	87, 871. 04	67, 003. 77	67, 003. 77	12, 947. 38	97, 415. 30	-----	-----	-----
1919-----	2, 580, 000. 00	497, 041. 99	655, 145. 98	395, 631. 98	143, 219. 87	-----	93, 866. 43	85, 229. 65	59, 589. 20	14, 524. 65	101, 141. 49	-----	-----	-----
1918-----	2, 080, 000. 00	390, 545. 48	584, 815. 72	356, 475. 39	112, 076. 34	-----	68, 268. 80	40, 519. 09	40, 519. 09	14, 790. 71	75, 316. 76	-----	-----	-----
1917-----	1, 580, 000. 00	249, 738. 80	453, 417. 17	261, 229. 14	105, 290. 22	-----	59, 018. 49	26, 507. 94	26, 507. 94	11, 807. 83	56, 668. 96	-----	-----	-----
1916-----	1, 080, 000. 00	177, 213. 30	289, 708. 77	174, 753. 22	63, 189. 11	-----	30, 305. 43	38, 365. 08	21, 168. 07	9, 593. 93	35, 352. 22	-----	-----	-----
1915-----	480, 000. 00	86, 278. 39	128, 083. 33	69, 890. 45	32, 944. 29	-----	8, 640. 84	16, 269. 72	5, 735. 83	3, 930. 67	9, 191. 99	-----	-----	-----

¹ Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.
² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.
³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.
⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 7.—Expenditures of funds from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever), and from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, and Hawaii for the year ended June 30, 1933, by projects, and totals for 1915-32—Continued

State	Clothing ⁴	Home management ⁴	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, api-culture, ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Rural organization	Agricultural economics			Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists	Unexpended balance
										Farm management	Marketing	General				
Alabama	\$2,666.97	\$2,642.40	\$4,939.44		\$2,413.65			\$4,484.73		\$853.34	\$6,624.17	\$5,507.19		\$4,412.62		
Arizona	3,364.83		2,253.67								8,577.97			3,593.72		\$32,297.21
Arkansas	2,154.90	2,181.67	2,730.23				\$981.43			4,353.15	1,435.62					
California	1,164.58	2,317.92	3,178.04							11,531.91	13.53			1,090.55		602.03
Colorado	2,900.00	3,250.00	5,400.00							4,840.09	7,364.25					539.96
Connecticut																
Delaware				\$250.00	871.88					5,140.00	3,855.00	800.00		2,538.00		
Florida		3,152.91	1,786.00	893.00	893.00			1,678.71		1,940.80	3,881.61			394.88		
Georgia	2,128.85	2,150.38	4,410.54				325.88			3,862.50	4,748.80					
Idaho	2,292.20		1,497.13		801.01					9,422.15	1,561.47			3,683.83		11,543.19
Illinois	3,610.60	7,620.51	6,369.44					3,166.41	\$1,890.46	5,700.18	6,608.13					
Indiana	2,722.50	5,748.10	10,627.66	4,402.45				2,608.13		2,730.00	1,460.00		\$570.00	2,090.00		
Iowa	4,930.00	11,970.00	6,840.00	1,210.00	3,420.00			1,710.00	1,710.00	2,311.00	4,708.32			3,166.10		
Kansas	1,650.00	3,692.89	2,889.00	2,069.41	1,804.73			3,484.83		3,026.64	4,568.17			999.10		5,163.15
Kentucky	2,722.24	1,563.76	4,290.02					3,120.27	296.98	3,764.92	216.66			536.75		
Louisiana	1,075.00		2,166.67		2,070.00			1,100.00	1,150.00	1,619.81	2,665.41			4,830.47		
Maine								3,614.78		5,000.26	2,787.33	1,933.49		4,547.03		
Maryland	1,528.31		6,273.24	2,180.40	1,203.33			3,787.06		3,692.03	4,084.65			3,828.60		
Massachusetts	2,325.02	4,716.06	6,103.56	2,111.88				2,182.88	217.50	1,899.96	10,275.00			525.00		
Michigan	1,080.00	3,060.00	7,067.49	465.00	302.49			5,435.04		7,569.11	7,550.57			2,740.00		14,831.45
Minnesota	7,432.81	3,874.58	480.00	2,200.00			240.00		3,337.77	2,798.08	14,159.97			3,896.33		
Mississippi	2,874.11	1,714.12	6,162.41				499.22	4,833.45	3,102.10	2,242.00	2,120.00			250.00	\$3,000.00	30,581.81
Missouri	2,556.00	2,579.00	2,608.00		400.00			3,770.00		2,449.89	2,780.63			1,850.84		
Montana	2,429.77	2,500.00	2,315.00							6,498.55	3,415.75			2,833.34		
Nebraska	2,118.34	8,455.74	3,083.34		2,283.34			5,070.90		5,000.00	5,000.00			1,204.10		
Nevada										2,386.92	3,202.00			1,750.00		
New Hampshire	208.37	3,000.00	2,640.00				198.00			6,479.96	7,554.66			8,519.10		
New Jersey	1,496.30	840.62	4,694.85				1,628.92	1,260.40		4,589.96				453.50		
New Mexico			3,481.91							4,152.46	13,901.70			131.54		1,665.97
New York	9,240.00	10,173.28	4,055.28	3,047.01	4,648.12		1,191.74	6,776.04	989.22	4,352.47	5,289.97					57,510.90
North Carolina	2,508.75	2,121.91	5,085.00		4,882.50					1,961.91	3,078.06			2,504.54	100.00	27,186.55
North Dakota	6,713.99	2,089.21						1,683.56		8,939.06	10,518.38					
Ohio	2,811.45	2,230.30	7,848.66	4,937.92	6,074.95			5,420.74		2,042.49	5,733.90			2,091.33		
Oklahoma	25.00	3,593.43	3,249.61		1,216.78			4,241.93		4,694.02	4,694.02		1,799.63	423.29		
Oregon	2,155.37	433.33	2,936.76							2,024.43	4,330.00					
Pennsylvania	1,864.89	380.33	5,762.56	3,880.65	6,383.30		2,555.17	434.69			2,241.17					466.32
Rhode Island			1,086.11							3,362.89	14,078.48			64.55		6,507.53
South Carolina	2,543.38	7,024.41			5,575.82			3,023.59								

South Dakota	524.00	3,134.95	1,741.25	1,741.25	---	846.21	1,408.00	7,337.05	9,617.69	---	3,496.00
Tennessee	2,106.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,231.25	5,666.00	---	2,808.00
Texas	3,551.17	7,867.89	6,625.13	2,615.43	---	2,745.57	5,296.25	---	22,057.07	---	6,028.87
Utah	2,418.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	1,540.35	2,926.09	---	---	---	---	---	1,447.19	1,447.19	---	240.00
Virginia	---	---	3,940.53	5.07	28.47	35.85	---	1,187.95	4,204.31	---	2,464.85
Washington	1,238.91	1,303.41	1,383.93	---	---	235.96	---	2,842.65	11,370.61	---	2,538.81
West Virginia	---	---	3,482.55	---	---	---	---	1,576.27	3,421.46	---	---
Wisconsin	2,935.00	4,779.00	8,910.54	2,750.00	40.00	---	4,834.66	1,848.94	3,962.03	792.41	8,545.23
Wyoming	1,373.37	4,336.30	1,320.00	6,943.00	3,654.79	2,548.00	46.42	2,785.00	3,785.25	---	8,803.38
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,163.70	---	---	---
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	384.40	---	1,671.87	1,671.87	---	---
Total, 1933	100,981.33	122,405.09	170,899.96	37,345.79	11,728.02	79,299.73	24,279.36	180,324.81	252,288.88	2,369.63	99,874.25
1932	99,039.98	122,334.27	173,323.65	40,714.70	9,204.94	80,999.25	28,078.49	172,785.18	253,939.39	2,261.84	89,799.68
1931	108,979.23	125,569.01	168,407.67	44,339.95	7,060.54	70,422.56	24,606.04	178,558.55	254,201.73	4,999.38	91,525.25
1930	95,736.15	108,213.47	135,732.37	45,716.36	4,599.52	69,203.02	30,928.83	81,325.56	88,308.64	2,700.00	83,422.81
1929	113,911.53	90,000.49	129,679.63	41,694.31	5,876.69	60,774.77	15,248.78	81,369.52	80,897.72	4,941.28	87,781.26
1928	95,965.00	55,785.95	92,417.32	38,474.93	3,804.14	39,587.70	11,747.46	72,516.80	67,601.03	8,751.05	73,007.99
1927	110,290.84	61,630.23	105,266.57	39,634.31	4,472.60	42,761.71	10,864.70	67,584.98	75,217.67	13,861.99	47,164.38
1926	114,818.52	43,650.54	109,260.26	48,146.55	1,230.03	48,034.13	10,918.77	71,573.86	76,060.11	14,347.13	17,736.55
1925	98,595.84	34,351.92	114,473.14	46,623.74	7,053.51	51,688.86	14,044.63	82,053.25	75,929.93	8,437.00	15,324.01
1924	---	---	105,347.12	54,154.16	2,711.31	9,184.80	59,303.95	59,855.15	91,555.31	5,677.10	6,221.66
1923	---	---	113,766.16	54,351.72	2,244.63	4,526.43	54,910.50	63,497.82	86,237.42	2,670.14	---
1922	---	---	119,494.94	42,662.39	600.00	409.84	57,612.13	65,492.13	70,812.25	---	---
1921	---	---	120,881.01	39,347.39	550.00	1,183.59	75,761.33	45,856.28	61,357.69	499.98	---
1920	---	---	94,734.69	38,021.20	---	2,248.18	58,678.38	45,260.73	61,803.38	1,723.91	---
1919	---	---	89,593.31	40,819.23	388.18	2,089.12	50,945.46	48,087.69	57,132.80	1,943.32	---
1918	---	---	73,870.57	24,800.53	864.25	1,201.41	24,119.45	34,733.81	33,629.68	2,680.84	---
1917	---	---	45,773.14	11,691.68	---	4,591.58	21,730.76	32,786.96	18,374.98	2,455.40	---
1916	---	---	42,949.87	6,801.49	---	358.45	15,680.02	34,004.56	7,204.80	748.84	---
1915	---	---	16,309.53	400.00	---	1,180.15	3,197.59	4,369.31	2,298.60	3,712.95	---
							126.00	4,			43,070.27
											5,065.27

TABLE 8.—Expenditures of funds from sources within States to offset expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) and from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, and Hawaii, for the year ended June 30, 1933, by projects, and totals for 1915-32

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home dem- onstration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home- economics special- ists ^{2 3}	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nutri- tion	Child care and train- ing
Alabama	\$247, 110. 13	\$4, 980. 28	\$6, 671. 20	\$138, 833. 96	\$70, 569. 19	\$2, 929. 22		\$672. 24	\$4, 514. 91	\$1, 504. 96			\$1, 208. 33	\$2, 184. 06	
Arizona	43, 764. 77	2, 739. 28	1, 872. 92	35, 315. 86	1, 337. 78	405. 37			691. 22	208. 92	\$152. 99		648. 65		
Arkansas	203, 757. 07	6, 028. 22	2, 188. 93	88, 333. 62	57, 814. 41	2, 294. 76		1, 147. 90	966. 00	1, 035. 00			1, 542. 15	1, 883. 70	
California	183, 923. 31			162, 253. 25	6, 047. 38	15, 622. 68									
Colorado	74, 162. 17	5, 249. 68	1, 941. 02	34, 627. 52	5, 134. 45	2, 027. 46			2, 646. 56	1, 853. 95	2, 139. 10		2, 537. 54	1, 862. 44	
Connecticut	61, 486. 15	5, 462. 53	3, 955. 87	1, 208. 32	1, 130. 30	4, 305. 08	\$1, 183. 37			5, 718. 18	7, 111. 89		3, 674. 96	983. 33	
Delaware	13, 214. 53	1, 387. 23		3, 777. 67	3, 278. 31	3, 158. 79				1, 112. 53				360. 00	
Florida	101, 739. 98	4, 032. 73	2, 093. 00	45, 846. 52	32, 192. 01	3, 283. 01		540. 27	1, 071. 39	1, 160. 90	2, 391. 98			630. 36	
Georgia	277, 843. 59	30, 369. 77	6, 693. 27	148, 640. 61	64, 029. 88	5, 322. 16			3, 313. 79	1, 104. 59	2, 209. 19		2, 937. 74	1, 066. 27	
Idaho	49, 183. 01	4, 547. 60	357. 53	15, 731. 02	5, 188. 64	744. 22			4, 593. 30	4, 593. 30	2, 910. 09		3, 964. 27		
Illinois	259, 769. 46			214, 671. 47	33, 554. 80										
Indiana	191, 432. 28			191, 432. 28											
Iowa	198, 055. 51	13, 402. 35		94, 144. 35	7, 888. 01	9, 634. 15			4, 728. 13	3, 152. 38	9, 757. 41	\$2, 264. 13	4, 706. 51	1, 306. 14	
Kansas	158, 510. 53	4, 251. 99		93, 717. 21	6, 727. 09	5, 249. 52	1, 783. 38	2, 685. 99	4, 713. 66	4, 055. 78	4, 724. 60	1, 947. 02	6, 698. 52	2, 551. 74	
Kentucky	239, 200. 78	9, 418. 00	610. 00	111, 225. 47	30, 969. 73	18, 872. 50		3, 240. 00	8, 127. 00	6, 250. 50	3, 855. 57	2, 160. 00	7, 375. 50	2, 148. 53	
Louisiana	167, 915. 66	14, 202. 96	3, 658. 73	66, 257. 98	31, 458. 99	3, 495. 44			3, 669. 64	6, 389. 53	3, 512. 82		2, 683. 54	2, 562. 09	
Maine	64, 576. 07	10, 484. 43		11, 841. 42	2, 075. 44	8, 830. 31				3, 811. 77	3, 870. 96		2, 640. 82	3, 168. 51	
Maryland	92, 302. 53	6, 579. 81	951. 70	30, 961. 47	26, 639. 76	5, 589. 72			2, 441. 04	2, 559. 30	3, 066. 60		2, 937. 32	1, 757. 19	
Massachusetts	55, 955. 96	9, 105. 55		2, 060. 73	2, 411. 45	7, 413. 81		1, 826. 60	1, 550. 00	2, 113. 00			1, 992. 00	1, 412. 00	\$1, 959. 63
Michigan	198, 629. 09	6, 136. 95	5, 295. 85	59, 561. 07	7, 896. 90	24, 078. 09			4, 531. 74	4, 959. 01	8, 094. 89	2, 374. 69	14, 508. 43	4, 346. 01	2, 375. 63
Minnesota	174, 804. 98	800. 00	2, 520. 00	124, 635. 57	14, 003. 32	1, 803. 46			3, 994. 04	378. 89	4, 364. 11		3, 042. 04		
Mississippi	220, 619. 60	4, 541. 01	12. 50	121, 215. 78	67, 499. 67	6, 401. 59			962. 60	1, 901. 66	1, 874. 16			1, 167. 92	
Missouri	224, 580. 00	6, 254. 98	4, 488. 99	136, 890. 91	4, 659. 71	5, 472. 71		199. 61	3, 714. 15	2, 464. 49	3, 415. 13	1, 803. 99	5, 373. 74	1, 215. 31	
Montana	61, 889. 88	2, 419. 33	356. 91	44, 067. 20	4, 035. 00	1, 516. 62			1, 100. 00	1, 404. 14				722. 94	
Nebraska	125, 474. 12	7, 921. 44	9, 278. 20	52, 534. 15	12, 478. 21	10, 063. 91			4, 224. 60	1, 918. 77	2, 835. 27		4, 398. 13	1, 252. 56	
Nevada	16, 489. 95			13, 714. 95	1, 700. 00										
New Hampshire	29, 042. 25			12, 150. 00	11, 800. 00	5, 092. 25									
New Jersey	93, 012. 59			33, 695. 91	11, 566. 70	11, 752. 06				6, 824. 88	5, 609. 40		2, 620. 80	3, 676. 40	440. 00
New Mexico	46, 294. 94			25, 257. 23	7, 772. 54				767. 51	553. 56	719. 73		1, 467. 38		
New York	260, 532. 86			115, 250. 00	65, 472. 43	62, 946. 79		4, 679. 69							
North Carolina	301, 683. 61	12, 623. 90	1, 309. 11	128, 672. 02	76, 676. 23	1, 133. 80			5, 595. 85	2, 156. 07			2, 245. 32	526. 19	
North Dakota	85, 582. 88	7, 652. 53	593. 82	22, 419. 62	1, 880. 34	3, 283. 67			4, 237. 50	1, 624. 50	2, 097. 00		1, 731. 00	1, 755. 00	
Ohio	266, 328. 49	13, 021. 79		139, 938. 51	28, 806. 40	23, 768. 07			9, 953. 34	2, 863. 17			10, 897. 00	5, 881. 17	
Oklahoma	208, 540. 57	9, 075. 12		91, 107. 18	78, 693. 63	5, 919. 84			2, 163. 04	3, 096. 42	5, 291. 04		1, 636. 40	1, 393. 72	
Oregon	72, 714. 07	3, 805. 50		42, 931. 90	4, 673. 63	7, 994. 00			1, 561. 03	1, 453. 21	1, 661. 66		1, 628. 50	2, 084. 80	
Pennsylvania	365, 246. 55	31, 985. 33		138, 579. 58	38, 899. 55	14, 343. 83			12, 737. 78	11, 756. 66	25, 901. 43		11, 579. 57	3, 472. 27	
Rhode Island	4, 914. 65	117. 61	4. 24	1, 789. 32	1, 229. 57	1, 178. 82			22. 60	38. 71			2. 99		
South Carolina	184, 440. 10	7, 006. 41	1, 532. 63	89, 643. 18	72, 143. 09	237. 81	78. 00		1, 670. 43	287. 30	386. 95		313. 60	90. 00	
South Dakota	84, 441. 03	5, 031. 19	6, 474. 38	43, 880. 32	6, 180. 95	7, 276. 62		58. 51	1, 365. 37	846. 34	1, 212. 37	986. 51	1, 986. 39	425. 47	

Tennessee-----	231, 244. 09	13, 064. 87	3, 804. 16	120, 010. 39	41, 406. 96	5, 136. 60	1, 553. 25	4, 114. 25	8, 956. 49	4, 006. 61	5, 552. 28	2, 374. 79	1, 395. 98	-----
Texas-----	451, 952. 77	-----	6, 005. 95	279, 152. 56	135, 353. 98	1, 383. 16	-----	-----	5, 436. 41	2, 630. 46	2, 670. 06	2, 827. 40	1, 400. 37	-----
Utah-----	40, 703. 67	10, 772. 52	1, 029. 77	17, 686. 73	1, 697. 18	1, 143. 40	-----	-----	1, 745. 11	523. 79	200. 00	549. 98	591. 98	-----
Vermont-----	38, 619. 04	1, 692. 91	-----	15, 214. 33	6, 641. 10	11, 869. 13	-----	-----	-----	525. 08	660. 59	451. 40	358. 43	-----
Virginia-----	220, 645. 29	1, 350. 96	9, 380. 86	87, 266. 03	45, 402. 19	-----	-----	-----	5, 812. 45	11, 648. 53	13, 632. 27	8, 073. 63	-----	-----
Washington-----	93, 848. 34	1, 643. 18	-----	57, 245. 75	3, 351. 74	3, 416. 23	-----	-----	1, 880. 80	2, 766. 05	-----	2, 362. 40	700. 00	-----
West Virginia-----	151, 934. 11	6, 002. 09	5, 156. 45	66, 208. 35	25, 153. 26	26, 139. 36	-----	-----	3, 146. 48	4, 586. 35	802. 94	1, 029. 23	-----	-----
Wisconsin-----	179, 644. 39	1, 122. 49	673. 34	96, 567. 61	2, 244. 11	2, 864. 45	-----	8, 470. 82	5, 896. 92	3, 149. 09	14, 135. 10	7, 510. 83	1, 805. 00	-----
Wyoming-----	28, 828. 39	-----	-----	12, 366. 17	3, 538. 68	1, 653. 71	-----	-----	2, 830. 64	2, 525. 00	-----	1, 873. 00	1, 657. 65	-----
Alaska-----	2, 000. 00	-----	-----	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	450. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii-----	25, 749. 55	6, 210. 00	-----	3, 232. 80	6, 626. 77	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1933-----	7, 174, 335. 34	295, 676. 26	91, 160. 47	3, 684, 765. 88	1, 178, 931. 46	347, 048. 23	4, 598. 00	27, 635. 88	137, 783. 52	123, 513. 33	146, 819. 58	136, 031. 80	59, 795. 53	4, 975. 26
1932-----	7, 186, 966. 21	274, 592. 99	84, 706. 28	3, 815, 936. 79	1, 222, 065. 75	362, 830. 68	7, 774. 44	14, 509. 46	139, 754. 15	132, 054. 94	146, 319. 85	158, 023. 34	62, 323. 21	2, 600. 00
1931-----	7, 192, 436. 00	290, 276. 00	90, 863. 59	3, 795, 996. 25	1, 128, 353. 24	365, 232. 30	10, 673. 68	15, 403. 86	155, 505. 30	143, 365. 84	159, 574. 53	176, 104. 55	65, 312. 50	3, 832. 58
1930-----	6, 192, 936. 00	281, 502. 00	70, 724. 45	3, 142, 448. 31	945, 965. 56	306, 966. 77	12, 645. 79	12, 045. 81	138, 915. 41	140, 225. 79	147, 553. 69	174, 405. 76	68, 793. 94	1, 842. 47
1929-----	5, 692, 936. 00	300, 878. 57	66, 538. 82	2, 896, 354. 18	866, 956. 17	233, 896. 16	21, 546. 70	13, 341. 86	122, 051. 67	131, 251. 46	144, 157. 74	9, 126. 79	150, 995. 94	74, 247. 84
1928-----	5, 400, 000. 00	248, 360. 35	66, 577. 46	2, 710, 846. 14	820, 664. 88	228, 767. 19	38, 779. 42	13, 225. 01	171, 861. 95	128, 812. 75	122, 290. 63	13, 359. 11	175, 939. 93	72, 137. 57
1927-----	5, 400, 000. 00	240, 064. 19	98, 681. 84	2, 876, 107. 68	728, 071. 31	207, 667. 79	36, 352. 87	12, 261. 55	150, 433. 55	127, 443. 57	113, 868. 01	9, 806. 86	152, 758. 64	70, 503. 52
1926-----	5, 400, 000. 00	238, 648. 04	104, 493. 36	2, 861, 288. 71	759, 181. 86	222, 413. 89	46, 202. 49	15, 664. 10	145, 205. 90	129, 600. 34	118, 739. 28	6, 408. 24	162, 469. 95	69, 537. 29
1925-----	5, 399, 999. 99	260, 230. 20	80, 633. 60	2, 871, 202. 68	764, 356. 32	180, 045. 94	114, 996. 88	15, 716. 27	150, 132. 86	109, 889. 36	110, 540. 95	13, 609. 97	132, 991. 43	60, 993. 43
1924-----	5, 400, 000. 00	285, 911. 89	81, 005. 72	2, 962, 393. 16	750, 939. 18	194, 681. 32	165, 523. 64	13, 984. 83	176, 842. 99	103, 904. 31	133, 617. 88	13, 628. 91	117, 546. 29	-----
1923-----	5, 400, 000. 00	332, 631. 65	74, 414. 38	2, 940, 071. 60	831, 627. 67	193, 467. 20	104, 525. 11	5, 506. 33	150, 062. 17	100, 913. 09	115, 412. 01	10, 546. 32	115, 216. 02	-----
1922-----	5, 100, 000. 00	299, 388. 81	78, 678. 18	2, 669, 702. 27	775, 682. 83	228, 517. 62	200, 301. 69	16, 517. 56	117, 689. 62	89, 407. 18	88, 359. 26	10, 248. 45	128, 143. 57	-----
1921-----	4, 600, 000. 00	299, 526. 68	76, 823. 58	2, 348, 738. 60	761, 014. 77	215, 447. 91	94, 802. 54	22, 731. 78	104, 050. 07	77, 498. 14	74, 905. 25	15, 728. 27	100, 675. 72	-----
1920-----	4, 100, 000. 00	247, 554. 18	58, 956. 38	2, 204, 209. 25	589, 724. 44	178, 287. 12	117, 032. 75	47, 019. 29	84, 244. 58	61, 520. 81	50, 416. 25	14, 135. 15	70, 309. 47	-----
1919-----	2, 100, 000. 00	252, 329. 45	55, 540. 79	941, 902. 93	293, 869. 64	112, 706. 28	-----	28, 667. 68	55, 747. 75	34, 779. 81	48, 483. 73	11, 498. 94	42, 585. 94	-----
1918-----	1, 600, 000. 00	178, 212. 44	40, 130. 89	766, 416. 54	197, 262. 21	80, 315. 51	-----	35, 850. 11	44, 274. 89	22, 973. 75	45, 155. 37	8, 054. 15	44, 613. 67	-----
1917-----	1, 100, 000. 00	97, 302. 53	34, 819. 50	541, 495. 05	126, 235. 78	50, 209. 68	-----	36, 501. 94	27, 199. 22	12, 722. 78	24, 306. 88	5, 230. 27	26, 433. 67	-----
1916-----	600, 000. 00	90, 055. 50	15, 198. 34	283, 077. 42	68, 468. 44	28, 473. 54	-----	25, 754. 65	7, 305. 47	7, 102. 61	9, 905. 43	2, 406. 88	9, 439. 85	-----

¹ Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.
² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.
³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.

TABLE 8.—Expenditures of funds from sources within States to offset expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) and from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, and Hawaii for the year ended June 30, 1933, by projects, and totals for 1915-32—Continued

State	Clothing ⁴	Home management ⁴	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Rural organization	Agricultural economics			Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists	Unexpended balance
										Farm management	Marketing	General				
Alabama	\$1,337.98	\$1,340.57	\$2,099.62		\$817.00			\$2,334.60		\$479.65	\$2,798.12			\$1,834.21		
Arizona			391.78													
Arkansas	869.40	910.80	1,035.00								3,980.84			1,429.13		\$32,297.21
California																
Colorado	723.35	1,481.78	2,481.39							2,889.73	4,544.05			1,420.12		602.03
Connecticut	1,188.50	1,406.65	4,631.37		2,112.88		\$222.80	2,255.96		3,132.09	4,328.14			6,933.97		539.96
Delaware					140.00											
Florida		829.57	633.30	\$316.65	316.65					3,580.19	2,685.00			131.45		
Georgia	781.66	1,102.34	2,868.49				480.75	909.37		1,328.46	2,656.94		\$2,028.31			
Idaho	1,547.11		2,819.86		644.57					725.75	815.75					
Illinois																
Indiana																11,543.19
Iowa	1,207.21	2,940.11	8,626.34	2,769.83	4,732.50			174.13	\$1,679.91	4,925.11	17,424.66		1,416.58	1,175.57		
Kansas	1,753.50	2,222.82	2,864.18	2,146.11	2,947.39			4,285.30		1,758.34	148.01			1,278.38		
Kentucky	3,975.00	2,030.00	6,802.50					3,904.83	607.50	4,068.00	5,187.00			3,210.00		5,163.15
Louisiana	2,388.62		5,475.94		3,886.45		1,195.75	4,028.87	3,324.63	1,374.62	3,163.48			5,185.58		
Maine	3,313.51	3,383.52	2,640.82				3,045.07			2,067.47	3,402.02					
Maryland	1,938.23		3,159.34	100.68	100.00						1,000.00			2,520.37		
Massachusetts	1,412.00	2,788.57	4,969.93	1,791.12				2,086.00	1,050.00	2,747.00	3,964.82			3,301.75		
Michigan	2,543.19	5,708.80	12,990.99	2,038.27	1,579.65			5,640.54		4,838.69	11,117.01			7,812.69		
Minnesota			65.83	1,780.60	1,699.14		249.82							636.71		14,831.45
Mississippi	530.77	1,977.58	1,863.42				528.75	1,436.20	3,668.28	628.38	3,179.98			1,229.35		
Missouri	1,574.90	1,342.58	1,432.64		1,568.27			4,301.87	32.06	1,844.31	2,576.27			2,822.71	\$548.86	30,581.81
Montana	500.86	646.38	103.50							3,743.68	636.66	\$636.66				
Nebraska	665.86	3,142.06	1,221.80		794.09			6,691.26		1,426.32	359.40			4,268.09		
Nevada										537.50	537.50					
New Hampshire																
New Jersey	2,814.96	1,618.20	8,753.28					3,640.00								
New Mexico			1,052.53							207.07				2,071.51		1,665.97
New York										2,419.13	8,098.85			7,355.67		57,510.90
North Carolina	491.53	587.91	2,178.85		1,326.06		870.28	423.92		1,849.25	729.00			2,619.24	350.00	27,186.55
North Dakota	3,023.58	994.50			2,252.00			1,555.78		4,114.68	2,875.00					
Ohio	2,637.40	5,245.50	10,403.96					3,670.50		1,636.40	1,064.58			2,054.94		
Oklahoma			1,636.40		115.66			3,656.20		1,693.63	1,063.63		544.25			
Oregon	188.33		800.00							5,618.65	12,064.86					
Pennsylvania	5,577.39	3,166.54	17,417.45	10,871.49	13,642.26		3,496.44	4,135.47			51.12					466.25
Rhode Island			13.35													
South Carolina	86.00		179.63		7.14			78.01		81.25	294.86			3,816.28		6,507.33

TABLE 9.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1933, by sources of funds and totals for 1915-32

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources						Funds from within States		
				United States Department of Agriculture		Clarke-McNary	Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Farmers' cooperative demonstrations	Other							
Alabama-----	\$576, 858. 05	\$308, 252. 53	\$268, 605. 52	\$29, 162. 40	-----	\$1, 980. 00	\$210, 509. 52	\$37, 600. 61	\$29, 000. 00	\$151, 390. 90	\$117, 214. 62	-----
Arizona-----	138, 920. 67	86, 315. 13	52, 605. 54	10, 150. 36	\$2, 400. 00	-----	40, 120. 78	22, 643. 99	11, 000. 00	48, 183. 91	4, 419. 13	\$2. 50
Arkansas-----	404, 234. 29	230, 992. 55	173, 241. 74	27, 552. 69	-----	1, 980. 00	132, 841. 84	33, 618. 02	35, 000. 00	95, 931. 44	77, 310. 30	-----
California-----	796, 101. 79	233, 368. 35	562, 733. 44	17, 465. 04	-----	1, 980. 00	169, 888. 40	34, 034. 91	10, 000. 00	404, 442. 77	158, 290. 67	-----
Colorado-----	222, 895. 24	126, 929. 01	95, 966. 23	18, 968. 95	4, 399. 92	-----	63, 785. 99	24, 774. 15	15, 000. 00	53, 403. 43	42, 562. 80	-----
Connecticut-----	283, 627. 22	101, 340. 73	182, 286. 49	9, 194. 54	-----	1, 200. 00	60, 089. 34	24, 031. 93	6, 824. 92	125, 283. 55	40, 400. 00	16, 602. 94
Delaware-----	60, 875. 28	46, 711. 64	14, 163. 64	3, 497. 11	-----	-----	22, 148. 17	21, 066. 36	-----	13, 214. 53	949. 11	-----
Florida-----	282, 851. 44	149, 820. 51	133, 030. 93	18, 080. 53	-----	-----	84, 684. 24	26, 555. 74	20, 500. 00	71, 097. 19	61, 933. 74	-----
Georgia-----	639, 168. 97	342, 727. 28	296, 441. 69	32, 903. 69	-----	1, 980. 00	222, 215. 44	38, 628. 15	47, 000. 00	125, 594. 40	170, 847. 29	-----
Idaho-----	217, 119. 46	102, 092. 27	115, 027. 19	18, 229. 26	2, 700. 00	1, 980. 00	43, 263. 19	22, 919. 82	13, 000. 00	74, 602. 81	40, 424. 38	-----
Illinois-----	915, 044. 84	290, 993. 46	624, 051. 38	10, 787. 19	-----	1, 980. 00	220, 308. 68	38, 460. 78	19, 456. 81	143, 832. 99	9, 860. 57	-----
Indiana-----	580, 121. 38	234, 113. 73	346, 007. 65	10, 701. 45	-----	1, 980. 00	162, 082. 56	33, 349. 72	26, 000. 00	156, 949. 79	169, 097. 39	470, 357. 82
Iowa-----	909, 043. 96	240, 745. 35	668, 298. 61	12, 143. 85	-----	545. 99	167, 252. 02	33, 803. 49	27, 000. 00	240, 656. 80	315, 541. 81	112, 100. 00
Kansas-----	560, 901. 13	198, 775. 78	362, 125. 35	10, 265. 25	-----	-----	131, 357. 81	30, 652. 72	26, 500. 00	104, 967. 14	214, 359. 87	42, 798. 34
Kentucky-----	530, 429. 55	292, 602. 05	237, 827. 50	28, 564. 42	-----	-----	196, 236. 66	36, 800. 97	31, 000. 00	119, 961. 00	117, 554. 27	312. 23
Louisiana-----	467, 837. 80	229, 143. 79	238, 694. 01	29, 248. 13	-----	1, 980. 00	143, 681. 20	31, 734. 46	22, 500. 00	104, 982. 53	133, 475. 23	236. 25
Maine-----	210, 271. 26	111, 472. 80	98, 798. 46	16, 896. 73	-----	-----	60, 172. 00	24, 404. 07	10, 000. 00	64, 576. 07	34, 222. 39	-----
Maryland-----	411, 293. 23	139, 326. 51	271, 966. 72	15, 044. 28	-----	1, 979. 70	79, 225. 92	26, 076. 61	17, 000. 00	200, 465. 81	63, 957. 00	7, 543. 91
Massachusetts-----	475, 457. 24	105, 097. 33	370, 359. 91	17, 181. 37	-----	1, 960. 00	54, 086. 11	23, 869. 85	8, 000. 00	89, 489. 33	280, 870. 58	-----
Michigan-----	594, 813. 47	239, 733. 30	355, 080. 17	9, 124. 21	-----	1, 980. 00	172, 375. 83	34, 253. 26	22, 000. 00	193, 863. 93	161, 216. 24	-----
Minnesota-----	465, 779. 75	205, 291. 80	260, 487. 95	13, 337. 79	-----	1, 980. 48	141, 742. 56	25, 780. 40	22, 450. 57	140, 636. 77	105, 996. 39	13, 854. 79
Mississippi-----	518, 328. 45	286, 022. 54	232, 305. 91	33, 422. 94	-----	1, 980. 00	186, 156. 67	35, 462. 93	29, 000. 00	69, 714. 80	153, 860. 19	8, 730. 92
Missouri-----	430, 672. 66	236, 371. 01	194, 301. 65	12, 372. 82	-----	-----	167, 766. 58	28, 570. 50	27, 661. 11	94, 303. 27	99, 998. 38	-----
Montana-----	292, 021. 31	123, 216. 65	168, 804. 66	21, 426. 93	9, 099. 84	800. 00	47, 590. 23	23, 299. 65	21, 000. 00	70, 678. 66	98, 126. 00	-----
Nebraska-----	373, 878. 53	173, 660. 68	200, 217. 85	11, 966. 71	4, 239. 85	1, 980. 00	104, 021. 01	28, 253. 11	23, 200. 00	94, 115. 27	97, 153. 76	8, 948. 82
Nevada-----	118, 129. 92	59, 928. 15	58, 201. 77	10, 038. 36	3, 399. 84	-----	15, 966. 24	20, 523. 71	10, 000. 00	26, 276. 12	31, 925. 65	-----
New Hampshire-----	207, 612. 11	76, 030. 39	131, 581. 72	15, 008. 14	-----	1, 980. 00	30, 263. 53	21, 778. 72	7, 000. 00	75, 558. 78	56, 022. 94	-----
New Jersey-----	352, 519. 93	136, 674. 17	215, 845. 76	11, 956. 58	-----	1, 705. 00	84, 015. 55	26, 497. 04	12, 500. 00	85, 074. 48	128, 404. 24	2, 367. 04
New Mexico-----	156, 712. 84	94, 136. 15	62, 576. 69	17, 841. 21	-----	-----	43, 366. 08	22, 928. 86	10, 000. 00	46, 294. 94	15, 279. 99	1, 001. 76
New York-----	1, 896, 104. 12	299, 446. 01	1, 596, 658. 11	8, 599. 12	-----	1, 980. 00	226, 237. 48	39, 098. 79	23, 530. 62	748, 487. 41	825, 404. 47	22, 766. 23
North Carolina-----	567, 842. 96	305, 729. 25	262, 113. 71	29, 576. 54	-----	1, 980. 00	201, 329. 63	41, 843. 08	31, 000. 00	83, 176. 80	178, 936. 91	-----
North Dakota-----	215, 981. 85	111, 710. 05	104, 271. 80	21, 813. 72	-----	1, 500. 00	61, 715. 98	23, 350. 93	3, 329. 42	43, 247. 21	59, 042. 83	1, 981. 76
Ohio-----	719, 118. 85	308, 036. 38	411, 082. 47	9, 957. 93	-----	1, 749. 96	235, 531. 47	39, 797. 02	21, 000. 00	233, 341. 52	177, 740. 95	-----
Oklahoma-----	493, 554. 03	264, 178. 69	229, 375. 34	25, 638. 12	-----	-----	175, 971. 67	34, 568. 90	28, 000. 00	118, 314. 61	111, 060. 73	-----
Oregon-----	313, 143. 16	125, 788. 73	187, 354. 43	18, 274. 66	4, 800. 00	-----	58, 919. 91	24, 294. 16	19, 500. 00	95, 256. 92	79, 540. 79	12, 556. 72

Pennsylvania-----	809,787.15	396,748.85	413,038.30	52.30	1,450.00	336,579.58	48,666.97	10,000.00	283,038.30	130,000.00	-----
Rhode Island-----	57,428.15	40,671.67	16,756.48	6,223.34	-----	13,966.50	20,481.83	-----	1,242.38	13,705.79	1,808.31
South Carolina-----	418,079.19	237,124.45	180,954.74	29,191.88	-----	147,676.20	32,656.37	27,600.00	159,762.71	21,192.03	-----
South Dakota-----	241,922.29	135,533.97	106,388.32	18,692.94	-----	69,240.90	25,200.13	20,000.00	48,188.31	58,200.01	-----
Tennessee-----	527,670.59	293,279.11	234,391.48	30,055.02	-----	191,327.29	35,916.80	34,000.00	140,946.15	92,123.32	1,316.01
Texas-----	1,151,961.70	532,814.94	619,146.76	48,882.17	-----	372,162.37	51,790.40	58,000.00	243,554.48	347,396.76	28,195.52
Utah-----	173,589.15	89,776.27	83,812.88	15,372.64	-----	35,468.10	22,235.57	13,000.00	51,059.68	32,753.20	-----
Vermont-----	177,244.03	86,820.60	90,423.43	16,221.56	-----	35,390.30	22,228.74	11,000.00	32,620.64	50,877.10	6,925.69
Virginia-----	546,329.42	282,986.20	263,343.22	30,741.07	-----	182,503.07	35,142.22	33,000.00	167,033.72	85,615.22	10,694.28
Washington-----	227,006.50	134,117.88	92,888.62	20,540.32	-----	76,395.02	24,323.15	12,859.39	31,363.65	58,661.95	2,863.02
West Virginia-----	404,749.76	199,179.33	205,570.43	15,265.22	-----	140,480.60	31,453.51	10,000.00	116,084.82	89,485.61	-----
Wisconsin-----	577,110.68	221,187.11	355,923.57	9,562.72	-----	156,026.29	32,818.10	20,800.00	178,100.25	174,723.32	3,100.00
Wyoming-----	172,672.02	76,453.77	96,213.25	13,853.92	-----	25,666.17	21,438.68	11,000.00	60,487.24	35,726.01	-----
Alaska-----	15,618.68	12,020.99	3,597.69	20.99	-----	12,000.00	-----	-----	3,597.69	-----	-----
Hawaii-----	72,643.15	52,578.42	20,064.73	4,566.63	-----	28,031.99	18,479.80	-----	20,064.73	-----	-----
Puerto Rico-----	3,761.88	1,980.00	1,781.88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,781.88	-----	-----
Total, 1933-----	21,976,841.08	9,410,053.31	12,566,787.77	865,635.74	38,839.45	60,370.93	1,458,159.68	947,212.84	6,146,294.51	5,623,467.93	797,025.33
1932-----	24,298,649.15	9,650,653.37	14,647,995.78	929,632.27	39,099.84	60,444.25	1,479,596.91	984,150.09	6,919,826.62	6,628,514.35	1,099,654.81
1931-----	25,448,859.30	9,674,345.28	15,774,514.02	939,265.78	36,794.99	59,552.05	1,476,046.91	971,863.97	7,501,249.84	7,109,483.02	1,163,781.16
1930-----	24,266,064.87	8,732,716.69	15,533,348.18	942,145.44	94,623.83	55,218.21	6,182,049.18	-----	7,099,140.59	7,099,140.59	1,261,940.99
1929-----	22,870,026.76	8,412,090.30	14,457,936.46	952,935.37	356,671.43	51,688.37	6,159,777.48	-----	6,533,642.12	6,729,270.85	1,195,023.49
1928-----	20,677,423.66	7,040,447.03	13,636,976.63	979,522.15	131,465.36	50,664.51	5,878,795.01	-----	6,210,848.55	6,232,223.56	1,193,904.52
1927-----	20,147,319.39	6,991,664.21	13,155,655.18	986,893.90	83,081.91	43,251.66	5,878,436.74	-----	5,855,177.85	6,104,682.36	1,195,794.97
1926-----	19,463,728.61	6,885,983.69	12,577,744.92	967,166.73	129,377.72	32,020.34	5,857,418.90	-----	5,766,165.92	5,667,425.56	1,144,153.44
1925-----	19,332,371.40	7,070,330.90	12,262,040.50	962,390.34	228,856.67	-----	5,879,083.89	-----	5,636,721.89	5,528,601.25	1,096,717.36
1924-----	19,082,025.04	7,085,826.81	11,996,198.23	991,900.82	234,320.98	-----	5,859,605.01	-----	5,239,420.54	5,612,556.56	1,144,221.13
1923-----	18,484,845.00	7,101,078.42	11,383,766.58	1,004,729.29	275,532.24	-----	5,820,816.89	-----	5,175,811.94	5,189,974.03	1,017,980.61
1922-----	17,181,751.64	6,727,153.86	10,454,597.78	1,007,263.48	209,540.93	-----	5,510,349.45	-----	4,715,382.34	4,685,415.80	1,053,799.64
1921-----	16,792,248.32	6,434,178.53	10,358,069.79	1,025,083.33	435,046.70	-----	4,974,048.50	-----	4,516,358.91	4,812,344.83	1,029,366.05
1920-----	14,658,079.92	5,891,456.71	8,766,623.21	1,021,091.39	406,020.96	-----	4,464,344.36	-----	3,875,220.27	3,961,663.71	929,739.23
1919-----	14,661,560.50	9,039,041.38	5,622,519.12	² 5,564,839.70	935,373.64	-----	2,538,828.04	-----	2,487,894.91	2,607,576.89	527,047.32
1918-----	11,302,764.75	6,475,755.54	4,827,009.21	³ 3,900,406.30	507,282.95	-----	2,068,066.29	-----	2,194,421.72	2,078,709.49	553,878.00
1917-----	6,149,619.63	2,719,281.40	3,430,338.23	958,333.87	185,893.15	-----	1,575,054.38	-----	1,784,228.47	1,352,852.88	293,256.88
1916-----	4,864,180.94	2,143,485.66	2,720,695.28	900,339.92	165,172.01	-----	1,077,923.73	-----	1,370,218.08	1,042,478.35	307,998.85
1915-----	3,597,235.85	1,485,885.13	2,111,350.72	905,782.00	105,168.40	-----	474,934.73	-----	1,044,270.38	780,331.79	286,748.55

¹ Prior to 1926, included funds from various other bureaus.

² Includes \$4,598,243.13 emergency funds.

³ Includes \$2,949,072.48 emergency funds.

TABLE 10.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1933, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-32

State	Total appro- priation	Personal serv- ices—salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publica- tions	Supplies and mate- rials	Communi- cation service	Transpor- tation of things	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscella- neous
Alabama-----	\$576,858.05	\$497,669.99	\$8,186.96	\$12,697.92	\$4,288.25	\$1,542.51	\$1,181.31	\$6,848.67	\$36,364.53	\$8,077.91
Arizona-----	138,920.67	107,649.45	2,229.25	2,407.78	1,731.81	110.24	67.62	429.11	23,322.91	972.50
Arkansas-----	404,234.29	359,154.78	5,397.15	5,300.56	3,068.93	667.47	-----	2,914.19	24,555.10	3,176.11
California-----	796,101.79	654,700.90	-----	30,274.37	10,306.72	1,334.54	848.67	2,906.93	85,920.63	9,809.03
Colorado-----	222,895.24	154,086.48	6,563.68	8,939.90	3,998.64	508.23	51.65	2,573.65	43,131.27	3,041.74
Connecticut-----	283,627.22	205,419.86	6,395.02	6,114.36	7,615.97	347.47	81.95	1,014.29	42,894.03	13,744.27
Delaware-----	60,875.28	46,435.10	777.50	2,545.95	1,072.89	29.50	3.00	540.95	9,290.60	179.79
Florida-----	282,851.44	247,105.36	2,381.23	4,266.91	850.58	432.39	324.14	430.53	26,309.74	750.56
Georgia-----	639,168.97	592,642.90	6,693.27	2,606.76	1,238.92	142.83	1,450.00	235.25	30,575.07	3,583.97
Idaho-----	217,119.46	155,972.09	2,504.59	9,525.70	3,551.18	743.11	116.01	2,195.81	40,581.07	1,929.90
Illinois-----	915,044.84	614,621.57	6,973.09	47,948.34	35,523.43	1,505.19	8,412.97	16,825.02	77,568.90	105,666.33
Indiana-----	580,121.38	467,443.89	4,916.44	18,939.26	5,873.84	612.01	284.72	3,806.40	72,244.56	6,000.26
Iowa-----	909,043.96	657,863.55	23,744.67	51,970.44	20,838.20	4,772.31	3,836.59	9,622.33	112,248.85	24,147.02
Kansas-----	560,901.13	421,429.73	1,158.39	20,869.38	14,227.76	589.84	467.42	10,209.69	60,848.66	31,100.26
Kentucky-----	530,429.55	459,199.70	2,713.01	6,603.13	3,066.23	514.04	4,621.14	2,000.96	48,084.34	3,627.00
Louisiana-----	467,837.80	428,490.20	4,222.85	3,753.19	1,626.10	180.79	1,218.10	2,457.73	24,666.32	1,217.52
Maine-----	210,271.26	151,570.79	1,747.93	9,581.04	4,329.99	338.36	1,882.81	1,816.29	38,445.81	558.24
Maryland-----	411,293.23	318,126.54	2,804.25	12,776.91	4,292.01	2,141.04	734.61	1,452.54	64,967.86	3,997.47
Massachusetts-----	475,457.24	367,245.02	3,379.95	6,996.29	2,264.15	310.86	-----	1,775.15	57,747.10	35,733.72
Michigan-----	594,813.47	522,485.33	5,089.08	12,355.93	2,455.39	365.83	-----	854.05	49,305.15	1,902.71
Minnesota-----	465,779.75	365,594.07	9,933.53	6,138.33	6,209.65	805.69	222.62	838.05	73,168.82	2,868.99
Mississippi-----	518,328.45	471,151.17	1,660.32	6,251.79	2,990.09	632.32	898.79	1,624.55	31,744.16	1,375.26
Missouri-----	430,672.66	348,703.88	3,973.97	13,454.74	7,012.20	612.28	282.75	1,073.74	51,311.44	4,247.66
Montana-----	292,021.31	210,772.68	6,175.17	17,136.66	2,770.30	312.84	-----	4,701.75	50,151.91	-----
Nebraska-----	373,878.53	281,297.49	9,743.13	17,508.01	7,456.78	1,257.15	309.77	2,628.24	51,285.91	2,392.05
Nevada-----	118,129.92	85,631.78	701.68	5,610.87	3,124.75	415.36	167.86	4,162.53	17,090.86	1,224.23
New Hampshire-----	207,612.11	151,504.70	3,852.57	6,461.45	3,664.80	619.61	700.00	2,042.49	35,054.28	3,712.21
New Jersey-----	352,519.93	285,851.27	2,266.72	11,931.05	6,333.95	340.09	976.30	6,202.38	35,125.67	3,492.50
New Mexico-----	156,712.84	113,823.22	1,555.45	2,978.91	2,696.43	344.53	500.00	576.12	33,440.94	797.24
New York-----	1,896,104.12	1,075,737.16	95,456.14	74,957.83	48,012.15	2,916.45	46,687.55	45,827.59	177,502.54	329,006.71
North Carolina-----	567,842.96	461,281.87	1,309.11	3,760.35	1,373.47	269.81	1,511.00	68.89	82,002.11	16,266.35
North Dakota-----	215,981.85	157,106.28	3,737.97	4,055.86	3,116.26	254.18	3,810.53	2,073.12	41,134.77	692.88
Ohio-----	719,118.85	577,207.34	10,059.97	15,576.50	7,143.60	869.38	111.73	633.52	103,579.42	3,937.39
Oklahoma-----	493,554.03	423,251.63	10,241.57	12,876.90	4,610.66	243.60	-----	3,920.51	39,144.61	3,872.31
Oregon-----	313,143.16	233,947.57	4,155.71	11,269.14	7,280.78	725.34	272.78	3,764.51	41,585.29	8,534.28
Pennsylvania-----	809,787.15	615,541.08	45.00	10,229.47	14,547.57	124.46	1,653.11	247.21	131,803.07	35,596.18
Rhode Island-----	57,428.15	41,655.45	391.80	2,927.98	944.29	147.29	6.43	1,126.34	7,704.81	2,523.76
South Carolina-----	418,079.19	372,910.02	1,532.63	6,089.47	6,249.03	264.01	11.98	433.47	26,436.85	4,151.73
South Dakota-----	241,922.29	181,089.53	4,353.37	9,797.23	3,831.49	382.26	23.95	2,563.80	38,914.90	965.76
Tennessee-----	527,670.59	483,582.97	3,804.16	6,614.89	2,448.39	269.22	1,020.44	2,445.25	26,237.98	1,247.29

Texas-----	1, 151, 961. 70	1, 066, 772. 95	8, 306. 90	7, 411. 23	2, 994. 85	721. 35	-----	1, 381. 10	64, 268. 25	105. 07
Utah-----	1, 173, 589. 15	122, 652. 60	1, 330. 25	4, 262. 90	724. 34	200. 14	-----	828. 52	43, 418. 21	172. 19
Vermont-----	177, 244. 03	129, 623. 01	931. 67	8, 021. 01	2, 990. 02	399. 89	598. 50	928. 55	28, 447. 12	5, 304. 26
Virginia-----	546, 329. 42	440, 475. 41	9, 380. 86	7, 818. 85	4, 959. 42	472. 15	101. 21	1, 749. 41	80, 234. 35	1, 137. 76
Washington-----	227, 006. 50	185, 378. 44	3, 132. 62	6, 988. 39	2, 990. 62	485. 40	-----	639. 76	26, 739. 04	652. 23
West Virginia-----	404, 749. 76	321, 805. 92	7, 710. 17	23, 077. 27	6, 071. 89	227. 06	2, 410. 62	6, 648. 38	36, 377. 83	420. 62
Wisconsin-----	577, 110. 68	444, 266. 79	2, 989. 09	4, 597. 70	833. 51	212. 26	-----	505. 18	123, 621. 98	84. 17
Wyoming-----	172, 672. 02	120, 702. 52	1, 499. 67	3, 729. 63	1, 014. 78	283. 43	19. 20	61. 20	39, 751. 59	5, 610. 00
Alaska-----	15, 618. 68	12, 312. 16	-----	412. 42	26. 30	50. 65	-----	126. 97	2, 683. 58	6. 60
Hawaii-----	72, 643. 15	55, 526. 44	389. 38	2, 062. 06	1, 108. 11	60. 92	-----	276. 41	12, 947. 04	272. 79
Puerto Rico-----	3, 761. 88	3, 761. 88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1933-----	21, 976, 841. 08	17, 270, 232. 51	308, 498. 89	590, 488. 01	297, 751. 47	32, 107. 68	87, 879. 83	171, 009. 08	2, 521, 981. 83	696, 891. 78
1932-----	24, 298, 649. 15	18, 881, 463. 69	322, 413. 14	700, 070. 58	315, 232. 22	36, 251. 53	100, 639. 59	305, 586. 59	2, 935, 158. 37	701, 833. 44
1931-----	25, 448, 859. 30	19, 379, 177. 80	367, 828. 07	782, 771. 15	347, 465. 04	40, 868. 71	103, 654. 58	340, 782. 07	3, 365, 684. 40	719, 627. 48
1930-----	24, 266, 064. 87	18, 452, 348. 84	337, 789. 84	688, 502. 17	319, 015. 28	39, 901. 52	94, 528. 10	314, 177. 67	3, 263, 502. 69	756, 298. 76
1929-----	22, 870, 026. 76	17, 035, 051. 12	342, 182. 63	640, 033. 93	297, 314. 16	40, 943. 53	88, 198. 90	384, 080. 53	3, 451, 340. 68	590, 881. 28
1928-----	20, 677, 423. 66	15, 646, 449. 16	296, 136. 16	537, 921. 00	269, 407. 27	38, 879. 89	90, 173. 92	265, 727. 18	3, 017, 628. 45	515, 100. 63
1927-----	20, 147, 319. 39	15, 106, 156. 34	308, 999. 13	547, 306. 70	278, 925. 49	34, 512. 35	86, 308. 32	235, 941. 92	3, 045, 401. 81	503, 767. 33
1926-----	19, 463, 728. 61	14, 623, 445. 77	332, 887. 97	523, 105. 44	270, 258. 81	32, 076. 21	77, 008. 93	240, 933. 31	2, 899, 159. 58	464, 852. 59
1925-----	19, 332, 371. 40	14, 376, 987. 22	317, 825. 82	515, 783. 58	255, 634. 14	33, 419. 12	85, 051. 59	279, 476. 73	3, 000, 956. 41	467, 236. 79
1924-----	19, 082, 025. 04	13, 960, 024. 41	344, 036. 52	771, 311. 06	233, 704. 70	27, 215. 82	63, 155. 12	176, 912. 37	3, 147, 711. 34	357, 953. 70
1923-----	18, 484, 845. 00	13, 669, 718. 39	336, 906. 94	477, 957. 00	194, 642. 98	125, 567. 34	54, 900. 21	148, 038. 03	3, 031, 252. 99	545, 861. 12
1922-----	17, 181, 751. 64	12, 740, 999. 28	395, 859. 62	410, 592. 62	186, 562. 01	125, 567. 34	47, 197. 29	129, 259. 56	2, 765, 227. 90	506, 053. 36
1921-----	16, 792, 248. 32	12, 416, 878. 29	382, 034. 06	516, 051. 82	195, 275. 08	-----	48, 735. 14	140, 983. 36	2, 873, 523. 01	218, 767. 56
1920-----	14, 658, 079. 92	10, 481, 790. 44	308, 629. 24	433, 337. 62	137, 230. 47	-----	36, 471. 25	134, 720. 51	2, 807, 798. 73	318, 101. 66
1919-----	14, 661, 560. 50	10, 649, 803. 53	263, 371. 74	493, 138. 35	133, 351. 26	-----	19, 574. 36	185, 407. 12	2, 735, 151. 37	181, 762. 77
1918-----	11, 302, 764. 75	8, 335, 805. 69	190, 267. 35	417, 264. 23	127, 128. 31	-----	18, 246. 60	216, 040. 27	1, 830, 764. 70	167, 247. 60
1917-----	6, 149, 619. 63	44, 490, 900. 05	144, 777. 26	230, 752. 18	68, 330. 02	-----	6, 214. 88	87, 223. 27	1, 023, 405. 63	98, 016. 34
1916-----	4, 864, 180. 94	3, 514, 061. 85	98, 850. 56	176, 793. 16	48, 709. 30	-----	4, 842. 21	95, 182. 98	1, 849, 259. 37	76, 481. 51
1915-----	3, 597, 235. 85	2, 686, 923. 95	72, 090. 72	105, 526. 62	37, 437. 90	-----	9, 614. 79	63, 084. 01	603, 432. 74	19, 125. 12

1 Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 11.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1933, by projects, and totals for 1915-32

State	Totals	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home demonstra- tion work	Boys' and girls' club work	Home- econom- ics spe- cialists	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nu- trition
Alabama-----	\$576, 858.05	\$20, 535.80	\$8, 784.06	\$284, 346.72	\$164, 776.73	\$12, 301.27	-----	\$3, 389.57	\$14, 418.28	\$9, 940.80	\$280.00	-----	\$4, 024.71	\$6, 880.36
Arizona-----	138, 920.67	11, 231.90	2, 229.25	73, 593.96	23, 309.06	3, 689.47	-----	-----	5, 186.78	2, 060.09	1, 969.82	-----	4, 132.87	-----
Arkansas-----	404, 234.29	17, 244.41	7, 693.23	184, 181.53	132, 237.58	8, 532.58	-----	4, 206.40	3, 986.09	3, 328.19	-----	-----	4, 793.43	5, 823.88
California-----	796, 101.79	13, 519.15	-----	466, 030.58	156, 562.38	24, 373.24	-----	5, 177.74	5, 177.74	5, 177.74	5, 177.74	\$5, 177.73	5, 177.74	5, 177.74
Colorado-----	222, 895.24	11, 916.70	10, 027.02	106, 228.67	26, 483.30	5, 100.31	-----	-----	4, 792.54	4, 528.91	4, 898.34	-----	6, 174.85	3, 945.63
Connecticut-----	283, 627.22	12, 173.97	4, 454.49	59, 927.03	41, 068.06	64, 228.19	\$3, 972.92	335.65	2, 523.73	12, 517.37	14, 173.26	-----	6, 339.19	4, 198.06
Delaware-----	60, 875.28	8, 355.23	777.50	16, 440.90	14, 609.26	13, 649.81	-----	-----	2, 271.39	2, 030.53	5, 775.98	-----	-----	3, 750.17
Florida-----	282, 851.44	8, 424.51	3, 678.81	123, 880.26	83, 053.10	6, 855.01	-----	2, 338.90	6, 162.60	11, 384.40	4, 108.39	-----	7, 178.33	7, 638.36
Georgia-----	639, 168.97	42, 184.61	6, 693.27	334, 240.66	188, 321.54	11, 938.90	-----	-----	7, 225.93	2, 054.19	6, 226.36	-----	21, 420.94	3, 259.12
Idaho-----	217, 119.46	12, 069.89	2, 055.23	96, 514.07	25, 141.20	7, 567.44	-----	970.89	5, 652.84	3, 813.52	7, 280.58	2, 535.25	-----	-----
Illinois-----	915, 044.84	26, 143.92	7, 608.39	643, 945.72	123, 586.81	29, 672.83	3, 803.04	30, 470.29	13, 226.20	9, 987.86	13, 185.76	4, 86	10, 247.62	6, 240.91
Indiana-----	580, 121.38	28, 175.17	4, 916.44	291, 887.38	35, 134.08	78, 121.77	-----	-----	5, 652.84	3, 813.52	7, 280.58	-----	-----	-----
Iowa-----	909, 043.96	57, 428.31	12, 744.67	541, 110.25	55, 938.31	33, 164.27	-----	2, 895.27	10, 996.09	7, 578.91	30, 425.56	6, 842.72	10, 288.02	5, 305.84
Kansas-----	560, 901.13	17, 298.85	1, 328.44	315, 818.67	78, 285.01	20, 897.33	-----	22, 208.44	8, 291.83	7, 845.69	8, 261.58	4, 030.87	12, 016.33	8, 308.90
Kentucky-----	530, 429.55	22, 547.22	5, 375.79	281, 082.84	83, 935.24	29, 846.84	-----	5, 225.16	13, 469.97	10, 813.56	7, 966.67	3, 647.23	12, 016.33	3, 881.46
Louisiana-----	467, 837.80	26, 501.98	4, 062.49	221, 826.32	127, 877.18	15, 595.03	-----	-----	5, 232.89	8, 599.53	4, 654.48	-----	3, 793.54	3, 630.42
Maine-----	210, 271.26	17, 486.56	1, 747.93	68, 146.68	50, 560.77	26, 754.38	-----	-----	7, 186.30	3, 811.77	3, 870.96	-----	2, 640.82	3, 168.51
Maryland-----	411, 293.23	17, 815.06	2, 804.25	137, 607.98	102, 791.95	10, 028.29	-----	1, 433.93	4, 690.84	5, 078.93	11, 318.30	-----	5, 055.11	3, 260.33
Massachusetts-----	475, 457.24	15, 705.80	3, 370.87	124, 317.72	86, 734.06	141, 210.85	-----	5, 515.52	9, 401.49	5, 307.69	2, 16	-----	5, 268.85	5, 324.02
Michigan-----	594, 813.47	12, 286.89	5, 295.85	310, 316.50	22, 549.57	59, 754.23	-----	351.45	9, 434.48	11, 835.70	14, 750.03	4, 662.60	26, 283.62	6, 669.73
Minnesota-----	465, 779.75	16, 715.22	8, 421.28	239, 217.93	41, 946.77	58, 314.74	-----	-----	4, 513.70	4, 293.94	8, 421.83	4, 431.19	8, 990.90	4, 387.68
Mississippi-----	518, 328.45	28, 806.05	1, 660.32	224, 691.33	156, 163.72	16, 754.86	-----	-----	4, 513.70	5, 572.49	8, 915.13	1, 903.99	13, 330.74	7, 819.70
Missouri-----	430, 672.66	15, 169.78	5, 188.99	277, 662.37	36, 841.71	15, 832.92	-----	199.61	9, 032.15	5, 572.49	8, 915.13	-----	5, 693.04	3, 453.31
Montana-----	292, 021.31	21, 613.45	7, 458.37	147, 604.25	37, 763.84	8, 952.37	-----	698.01	5, 001.00	5, 590.44	3, 133.04	1, 089.40	5, 693.04	4, 542.01
Nebraska-----	373, 878.53	12, 308.73	10, 916.23	192, 493.07	35, 326.16	19, 712.62	-----	-----	7, 505.75	7, 853.85	8, 527.69	-----	9, 770.24	6, 131.93
Nevada-----	118, 129.92	11, 176.77	695.90	65, 924.29	27, 643.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 946.31	6, 943.23	-----	1, 099.08	3, 571.03
New Hampshire-----	207, 612.11	14, 020.04	1, 964.01	53, 034.07	39, 103.90	53, 562.54	-----	458.25	-----	10, 780.12	10, 820.94	-----	5, 325.34	5, 165.81
New Jersey-----	332, 519.93	16, 529.10	2, 122.72	119, 828.96	67, 268.43	57, 819.82	-----	-----	4, 867.86	3, 612.42	4, 360.08	-----	5, 021.86	-----
New Mexico-----	156, 712.84	10, 896.55	2, 735.43	77, 753.65	35, 608.51	-----	-----	50, 440.25	42, 845.17	35, 132.08	6, 795.29	-----	27, 129.50	14, 167.45
New York-----	1, 896, 104.12	306, 954.26	94, 083.86	527, 400.72	282, 009.61	274, 840.59	11, 983.99	-----	18, 780.85	7, 286.07	-----	-----	13, 875.28	3, 034.94
North Carolina-----	567, 842.96	18, 840.37	1, 309.11	293, 922.63	165, 483.09	4, 073.80	-----	-----	9, 580.73	3, 592.38	4, 288.18	-----	4, 022.56	4, 829.70
North Dakota-----	215, 981.85	14, 765.06	4, 427.11	110, 367.66	17, 715.17	9, 554.30	-----	34, 277.86	21, 324.47	13, 445.67	5, 123.20	-----	25, 174.89	7, 855.42
Ohio-----	719, 118.85	43, 218.51	13, 155.77	306, 401.07	78, 101.53	62, 795.92	1, 473.81	-----	4, 476.64	9, 176.24	11, 747.10	-----	5, 518.84	3, 751.14
Oklahoma-----	493, 554.03	26, 946.18	13, 339.26	210, 395.57	153, 519.74	15, 352.29	-----	-----	4, 236.98	4, 483.55	5, 035.16	-----	10, 620.74	3, 172.34
Oregon-----	313, 143.16	18, 287.06	3, 966.06	153, 600.72	28, 427.65	40, 208.96	-----	-----	16, 324.84	19, 631.42	34, 605.14	-----	15, 349.85	3, 784.15
Pennsylvania-----	809, 787.15	57, 553.62	-----	374, 077.42	149, 257.59	25, 286.81	-----	-----	889.16	2, 853.66	-----	-----	869.17	-----
Rhode Island-----	57, 428.15	3, 662.12	545.68	15, 226.68	14, 174.35	15, 764.80	-----	-----	6, 753.87	6, 419.40	7, 487.79	-----	8, 373.96	2, 830.51
South Carolina-----	418, 079.19	23, 875.34	1, 532.63	182, 409.44	128, 045.09	7, 591.96	2, 542.91	-----	4, 837.76	6, 255.28	4, 765.86	3, 848.17	6, 070.46	3, 512.79
South Dakota-----	241, 922.29	8, 328.29	7, 378.39	92, 753.16	43, 526.12	22, 834.33	-----	824.71	-----	4, 456.61	9, 872.28	-----	4, 234.79	3, 555.98
Tennessee-----	527, 670.59	22, 531.13	3, 804.16	272, 525.93	124, 386.62	8, 862.60	3, 443.25	5, 418.56	15, 028.49	8, 056.61	-----	-----	-----	-----

Texas-----	1, 151, 961. 70	33, 958. 45	16, 271. 31	608, 389. 00	379, 541. 60	3, 646. 56	-----	13, 601. 06	5, 776. 78	4, 898. 39	-----	5, 715. 50	4, 479. 56
Utah-----	173, 589. 15	27, 664. 72	1, 029. 77	82, 797. 49	25, 980. 45	6, 943. 60	-----	3, 399. 71	4, 287. 83	1, 013. 72	-----	3, 446. 98	3, 009. 98
Vermont-----	177, 244. 03	15, 267. 28	791. 00	49, 865. 02	32, 801. 33	47, 661. 97	-----	-----	3, 697. 72	5, 023. 34	-----	2, 588. 57	1, 731. 35
Virginia-----	546, 329. 42	24, 275. 89	9, 380. 86	269, 030. 45	128, 095. 90	7, 014. 04	-----	-----	11, 648. 53	16, 986. 40	-----	8, 289. 20	-----
Washington-----	227, 006. 50	14, 710. 99	3, 977. 20	121, 843. 40	33, 309. 48	17, 640. 47	-----	8, 630. 71	1, 648. 53	16, 986. 40	-----	3, 713. 94	890. 60
West Virginia-----	404, 749. 76	26, 416. 34	6, 402. 85	143, 925. 77	70, 231. 50	75, 182. 83	-----	3, 168. 41	4, 145. 68	127. 95	-----	4, 189. 82	-----
Wisconsin-----	577, 110. 68	12, 487. 87	8, 319. 40	258, 803. 65	33, 696. 74	37, 679. 37	-----	7, 068. 04	7, 323. 34	5, 258. 71	-----	21, 247. 34	6, 855. 00
Wyoming-----	172, 672. 02	16, 535. 42	1, 499. 67	82, 466. 67	30, 123. 46	6, 844. 99	-----	20, 828. 92	9, 757. 44	44, 154. 94	-----	4, 307. 63	3, 654. 82
Alaska-----	15, 618. 68	1, 562. 52	-----	5, 326. 54	4, 863. 56	-----	-----	5, 583. 03	3, 979. 71	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii-----	72, 643. 15	9, 448. 19	529. 80	23, 761. 10	24, 881. 86	-----	-----	4, 654. 38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico-----	3, 761. 88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1933----	21, 976, 841. 08	1, 273, 621. 23	328, 555. 12	10, 264, 949. 45	4, 048, 793. 31	1, 524, 012. 10	30, 659. 07	206, 836. 46	351, 338. 12	378, 878. 59	42, 040. 07	384, 245. 28	198, 934. 40
1932----	24, 298, 649. 15	1, 245, 641. 92	364, 305. 05	11, 464, 026. 65	4, 520, 791. 25	1, 636, 907. 05	41, 802. 30	238, 038. 81	387, 298. 80	466, 049. 32	44, 614. 98	441, 247. 78	210, 592. 97
1931----	25, 448, 859. 30	1, 297, 040. 57	362, 476. 02	12, 140, 511. 56	4, 727, 620. 07	1, 645, 661. 69	39, 998. 72	239, 317. 44	415, 569. 53	467, 972. 33	46, 176. 23	497, 430. 47	218, 131. 51
1930----	24, 266, 064. 87	1, 269, 097. 46	350, 073. 66	11, 877, 946. 25	4, 494, 923. 83	1, 535, 225. 60	40, 623. 21	243, 694. 77	401, 192. 47	450, 245. 19	47, 797. 10	476, 428. 37	220, 087. 59
1929----	22, 870, 026. 76	1, 168, 404. 66	351, 405. 12	11, 279, 965. 61	4, 120, 553. 14	1, 400, 350. 13	47, 831. 56	237, 137. 84	388, 537. 55	366, 053. 25	417, 105. 39	33, 525. 56	252. 19
1928----	20, 677, 423. 66	1, 104, 828. 92	281, 366. 44	10, 428, 075. 46	3, 473, 385. 97	1, 213, 207. 16	88, 648. 02	229, 514. 13	409, 316. 08	348, 698. 64	356, 780. 70	36, 688. 66	437, 965. 97
1927----	20, 147, 319. 39	1, 064, 771. 80	367, 432. 37	10, 417, 472. 81	3, 230, 811. 22	1, 095, 659. 16	89, 233. 61	244, 949. 38	417, 323. 02	325, 016. 76	337, 172. 79	30, 799. 85	403, 985. 27
1926----	19, 463, 728. 61	1, 084, 480. 88	426, 746. 12	10, 110, 852. 06	3, 142, 681. 57	1, 069, 465. 82	94, 996. 20	258, 241. 06	345, 716. 18	313, 069. 02	333, 597. 75	30, 424. 76	399, 490. 81
1925----	19, 332, 371. 40	1, 132, 491. 32	393, 722. 62	9, 936, 517. 45	2, 998, 862. 25	1, 059, 714. 37	203, 565. 07	261, 868. 23	368, 775. 08	281, 094. 93	383, 405. 85	35, 842. 58	413, 403. 27
1924----	19, 082, 025. 04	1, 201, 783. 43	389, 321. 11	9, 999, 271. 48	2, 831, 269. 37	991, 490. 45	575, 250. 46	246, 408. 66	355, 517. 40	284, 732. 27	395, 267. 26	36, 761. 09	417, 858. 06
1923----	18, 484, 845. 00	1, 226, 809. 21	332, 987. 35	9, 625, 817. 43	2, 790, 419. 11	991, 179. 78	502, 968. 18	254, 388. 90	338, 874. 66	270, 060. 32	369, 724. 59	54, 798. 23	388, 279. 58
1922----	17, 181, 751. 64	1, 159, 074. 59	408, 983. 22	8, 946, 340. 45	2, 460, 789. 74	1, 054, 388. 85	470, 378. 09	219, 213. 29	334, 436. 03	241, 417. 41	289, 773. 00	40, 492. 07	350, 605. 55
1921----	16, 792, 248. 32	1, 147, 756. 66	382, 034. 06	8, 911, 965. 32	2, 388, 473. 21	923, 982. 19	300, 146. 47	243, 483. 54	300, 270. 51	209, 454. 02	323, 182. 77	36, 532. 87	281, 547. 94
1920----	14, 658, 079. 92	995, 051. 57	308, 629. 24	7, 665, 170. 77	2, 177, 024. 52	883, 615. 86	332, 415. 38	239, 453. 36	231, 141. 57	151, 161. 93	276, 917. 62	63, 200. 89	218, 019. 26
1919----	14, 661, 560. 50	930, 658. 24	263, 616. 98	7, 124, 500. 90	2, 889, 210. 50	921, 621. 38	-----	221, 906. 97	380, 168. 56	199, 441. 89	289, 756. 98	71, 678. 74	170, 534. 71
1918----	11, 302, 764. 75	754, 175. 86	207, 478. 99	5, 604, 962. 72	2, 226, 227. 97	669, 666. 18	-----	237, 364. 78	309, 270. 72	70, 402. 84	332, 852. 55	31, 777. 11	153, 211. 24
1917----	6, 149, 619. 63	512, 891. 54	137, 647. 87	3, 058, 640. 94	741, 679. 89	319, 556. 91	-----	321, 079. 76	162, 063. 74	59, 498. 54	208, 966. 83	44, 215. 50	105, 529. 87
1916----	4, 864, 180. 94	445, 243. 67	99, 779. 68	2, 411, 539. 81	519, 866. 99	231, 227. 16	-----	322, 726. 80	131, 937. 90	47, 328. 49	172, 557. 69	21, 936. 02	77, 859. 05
1915 ¹ ----	3, 498, 815. 35	295, 308. 48	71, 597. 65	1, 902, 230. 51	319, 822. 50	162, 448. 27	-----	299, 175. 64	19, 475. 14	106, 098. 08	4, 563. 64	20, 912. 81	-----

¹ Does not include \$98,420.50 for California and New Jersey, because accounts in those States were not kept to show expenditures by projects.

TABLE 11.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1933, by projects and totals for 1915-32—Continued

State	Child care and training	Clothing	Home management	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Rural organization	Agricultural economics			Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists
											Farm management	Marketing	General			
Ala.		\$4, 004.95	\$4, 002.56	\$7, 056.40		\$3, 230.65		\$3, 885.75	\$6, 819.33		\$2, 096.33	\$9, 428.59	\$5, 507.19		\$6, 655.19	
Ariz.		3, 364.83		2, 645.45								12, 558.81			5, 022.85	
Ark.		3, 024.30	3, 092.47	3, 765.23				4, 743.31			15, 008.62	11, 824.22		\$5, 177.73		\$15, 552.39
Calif.	\$5, 177.74	5, 177.74	5, 177.74	10, 355.47	\$5, 177.74	5, 177.74		5, 209.68	10, 355.47		15, 833.55	6, 335.71			3, 784.93	1, 492.03
Colo.		1, 887.93	3, 800.06	5, 664.76							9, 101.11	13, 519.71			7, 399.09	
Conn.		4, 161.93	4, 779.29	11, 067.93				2, 921.33	2, 400.83							
Del.					250.00											
Fla.			3, 982.48	2, 419.30	1, 209.65	1, 011.88					8, 720.19	6, 540.00	800.00		2, 669.45	
Ga.		2, 910.51	7, 279.03	7, 279.03		1, 209.65		4, 765.40	2, 588.08		3, 269.48	6, 538.95		2, 028.31	394.88	
Idaho		3, 847.36	5, 701.15	5, 701.15		1, 891.20	\$4, 684.78	3, 806.20			4, 686.75	5, 800.04				
Ill.	3, 426.66	3, 610.60	7, 620.51	6, 369.44				3, 761.88	3, 166.41	\$1, 890.46	9, 422.15	1, 561.47			3, 683.83	
Ind.		2, 781.51	5, 884.74	17, 991.61	7, 606.74	517.84		3, 957.08	2, 694.59		8, 588.72	6, 796.57			2, 598.31	
Iowa	1, 733.33	7, 622.92	18, 544.10	19, 514.50	6, 174.30	10, 201.66		1, 032.88	2, 643.65	7, 271.54	12, 204.85	22, 972.31		4, 123.64	12, 417.82	2, 099.87
Kans.		3, 405.36	6, 017.92	5, 837.81	4, 253.49	4, 796.72			8, 475.20		9, 905.70	4, 914.77			7, 182.59	
Ky.		6, 697.24	3, 598.76	11, 336.75					7, 025.10	904.48	7, 094.64	9, 755.17			4, 209.10	
La.		3, 463.62	7, 642.61	7, 642.61		5, 956.45		5, 155.75	5, 128.87	4, 474.63	5, 139.54	3, 380.14			5, 722.33	
Maine		3, 313.51	3, 383.52	2, 640.82				3, 045.07	3, 614.78		5, 187.28	6, 067.43			4, 830.47	
Md.		3, 575.72	15, 533.90	15, 533.90	11, 900.44	33, 842.79		4, 208.60	4, 777.85		5, 123.88	16, 364.92	2, 118.29		9, 466.41	
Mass.	3, 200.60	5, 146.82	9, 394.88	14, 510.07	4, 749.95			3, 720.72	5, 256.80	3, 325.00	9, 430.15	9, 194.04			10, 079.83	
Mich.	3, 835.23	3, 935.50	9, 470.65	20, 798.76	2, 528.62	2, 003.47		4, 106.97	12, 894.00		9, 439.49	22, 728.36			18, 944.76	
Minn.	3, 456.80	7, 463.03	3, 874.58	601.16	4, 143.65	1, 709.32		4, 247.31	21.71	3, 337.77	8, 788.25	7, 550.57			8, 192.42	
Miss.		3, 404.88	8, 025.83	8, 025.83				4, 789.97	6, 269.65	6, 770.38	3, 616.35	18, 300.58			5, 125.68	595.00
Mo.		4, 130.90	3, 921.58	4, 040.64		1, 968.27			8, 071.87	32.06	4, 086.31	4, 696.27			3, 072.71	3, 548.86
Mont.		3, 831.11	3, 973.99	3, 492.38	1, 522.15	2, 454.92		1, 564.00	1, 058.79		12, 710.45	4, 500.69	4, 535.13		2, 160.23	1, 078.25
Nebr.		2, 864.84	11, 821.31	4, 361.51		3, 414.10		4, 495.55	11, 878.73	4, 005.91	9, 428.36	3, 775.15			7, 281.80	
Nev.											5, 691.74	5, 691.75			1, 204.10	102.33
N. H.		3, 160.10	3, 675.03	3, 641.84				4, 600.73			5, 019.39	4, 043.52			1, 750.00	3, 019.04
N. J.	3, 673.24	4, 311.26	2, 458.82	13, 448.13				5, 196.32	5, 217.20		6, 479.96	7, 554.66			8, 519.10	
N. Mex.				4, 534.44							4, 797.03				2, 525.01	
N. Y.	6, 618.75	11, 431.54	17, 745.85	35, 662.53	20, 605.33	12, 285.37		8, 127.90	15, 662.28	5, 299.35	13, 040.19	43, 656.31			31, 963.28	221.67
N. C.		3, 000.28	2, 709.82	7, 263.85		6, 208.56		4, 632.28	423.92		4, 352.47	5, 289.97			7, 355.67	
N. Dak.		9, 843.03	3, 104.08					2, 849.95	3, 241.11		3, 963.29	3, 818.34			5, 142.10	877.10
Ohio		5, 820.84	7, 880.67	25, 298.55	5, 504.92	8, 698.71		3, 442.77	11, 979.16	5, 102.67	19, 644.06	13, 393.38				
Okla.	3, 465.90	25.00	3, 604.98	5, 163.40		3, 827.22			8, 007.02		3, 796.79	7, 248.32			4, 192.40	
Oreg.		2, 419.25	442.85	5, 205.76						2.08	7, 726.98	7, 726.98		2, 899.48	2, 197.96	7, 734.68
Pa.		7, 442.28	3, 546.87	23, 248.40	14, 752.14	20, 025.56	4, 747.92	9, 001.61	4, 570.16		7, 643.08	16, 394.86			7, 291.35	
R. I.				1, 115.72								2, 326.81				
S. C.		2, 629.38		7, 204.04		5, 582.96			3, 101.60		3, 444.14	14, 373.34			3, 880.83	

S. Dak	1,091.49	3,490.96	2,296.08		2,296.07					1,738.52	1,829.90	9,244.47	12,388.52			4,610.96	
Tenn	3,603.50		4,430.59									16,479.84	12,360.76			4,822.35	
Tex	4,949.67	9,267.61	9,621.61		5,347.93					5,339.05	5,296.25		22,501.51			9,556.17	
Utah	3,018.91	2,925.00										2,065.84	2,065.84				1,330.00
Vt	2,006.59	3,730.54										3,007.95	4,453.01			240.00	
Va			615.68									3,487.40	13,949.59			5,430.00	
Wash	3,148.80	3,525.03	16,028.68							11,715.52	5,209.03	2,352.19	3,931.46			5,402.13	
W. Va			3,314.54							1,803.83	10,198.14	2,072.20	4,440.44	888.09		13,838.18	339.66
Wis	4,339.08	6,998.78	19,101.75	3,588.40						5,860.73	5,123.10	5,297.53	12,273.00			14,442.86	
Wyo	3,856.62	4,336.30	15,469.71	8,905.32								5,163.70					
Alaska			1,320.00														
Hawaii												3,628.08	2,428.08				
P. R.																	
Total, 1933	34,558.25	198,835.62	402,637.81	106,801.75	146,023.12	9,432.70	153,804.09	183,801.81	70,072.75	317,280.47	437,415.22	13,848.70	265,259.13	37,990.88			
1932	28,431.97	188,604.42	463,623.95	106,860.53	156,613.52	9,171.19	166,289.54	194,573.76	67,053.26	321,037.68	395,860.21	121,206.97	255,936.88	140,025.09			
1931	33,086.55	218,722.56	465,016.54	103,544.87	140,403.88	5,576.93	170,398.23	203,424.47	73,096.82	349,747.89	433,232.24	11,924.68	21,592.42	100,912.99			
1930	33,999.43	213,407.38	406,934.30	97,890.94	144,076.29	7,605.62	145,660.00	193,270.46	77,860.54	236,353.27	243,600.06		16,941.20	107,410.53			
1929	16,640.92	159,947.24	403,038.25	97,505.16	138,811.77	11,120.31	132,198.86	224,054.27	65,241.47	201,569.58	230,684.48		18,747.26	132,661.46			
1928		111,397.12	351,738.32	98,896.25	127,880.58	7,238.75	127,658.44	171,075.62	64,264.25	177,215.46	216,306.98		22,998.56	161,525.97			
1927		108,726.04	357,276.69	93,007.15	121,702.18	7,406.84	115,836.77	158,365.17	69,182.30	178,545.66	172,233.35		37,105.50	155,790.03			
1926		80,396.21	339,565.75	101,183.48	112,838.27	6,358.05	82,537.27	159,051.02	65,695.89	161,629.62	160,364.10		41,539.07	105,427.43			
1925		69,871.68	317,171.49	101,697.38	104,265.73	144,785.47	30,918.78	155,621.08	64,422.16	169,453.91	169,131.52		22,299.87	130,818.83			
1924			315,353.61	95,242.00	106,905.73	143,737.33	18,928.99	167,832.95	50,843.31	156,455.94	177,435.75		24,888.34	86,399.09			
1923			316,237.49	84,167.35	111,120.36	176,222.78	14,187.56	177,600.66	37,049.51	163,830.70	171,271.52		18,521.48	68,328.25			
1922			272,175.98	106,683.99	103,562.22	154,067.62	13,201.60	128,178.32	21,318.83	152,623.81	204,185.86		10,311.31	99,549.81			
1921			244,885.75	246,405.00	98,490.86	158,167.12	10,936.54	124,742.98	22,518.19	146,080.43	259,041.53		20,078.60	12,071.76			
1920			190,600.55	196,723.24	88,679.73	129,141.12	10,694.57	125,161.36	30,025.75	116,381.31	179,620.88		23,245.03	26,004.41			
1919			163,788.79	286,997.69	112,474.45	151,373.85	9,499.45	97,295.29	49,575.14	125,614.03	163,927.62		10,529.41	27,388.93			
1918			125,604.52	61,591.37	100,783.02	58,670.91	5,099.82	64,517.11	42,152.51	102,302.00	104,268.49		13,159.98	27,224.06			
1917			84,069.57	32,596.15	14,826.22	16,435.68	9,558.50	50,600.78	46,194.46	102,033.20	50,237.47		12,482.49	58,813.72			
1916			79,745.13	14,014.12	8,510.74		3,638.84	36,680.32	39,447.36	88,469.26	20,493.57		12,650.06	78,528.28			
1915			29,927.89	4,923.17	3,940.00		3,965.44	13,041.60	5,060.34	51,531.27	2,298.60		14,019.21	126,027.03			

TABLE 12.—Sources of offset to Federal Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and additional cooperative funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, and totals for 1916-32

State	Total appropriation	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.	Unexpended balance
Alabama.....	\$247, 110. 13	\$132, 591. 37	\$114, 518. 76		
Arizona.....	43, 764. 77	43, 764. 77			
Arkansas.....	203, 757. 07	94, 149. 56	77, 310. 30		\$32, 297. 21
California.....	183, 923. 31	183, 923. 31			
Colorado.....	74, 162. 17	44, 075. 86	29, 484. 28		602. 03
Connecticut.....	61, 486. 15	60, 946. 19			539. 96
Delaware.....	13, 214. 53	13, 214. 53			
Florida.....	101, 739. 98	43, 281. 30	58, 458. 68		
Georgia.....	277, 843. 59	119, 253. 95	158, 589. 64		
Idaho.....	49, 183. 01	49, 183. 01			
Illinois.....	259, 769. 46	142, 051. 11		\$106, 175. 16	11, 543. 19
Indiana.....	191, 432. 28	73, 466. 81	117, 965. 47		
Iowa.....	198, 055. 51	109, 213. 70	88, 841. 81		
Kansas.....	158, 510. 53	73, 901. 00	84, 609. 53		
Kentucky.....	239, 200. 78	119, 961. 00	114, 076. 63		5, 163. 15
Louisiana.....	167, 915. 66	97, 511. 93	70, 403. 73		
Maine.....	64, 576. 07	64, 576. 07			
Maryland.....	92, 302. 53	92, 302. 53			
Massachusetts.....	55, 955. 96	55, 955. 96			
Michigan.....	198, 629. 09	161, 907. 33	36, 721. 76		
Minnesota.....	174, 804. 98	102, 358. 18	57, 615. 35		14, 831. 45
Mississippi.....	220, 619. 60	64, 913. 99	151, 994. 69	3, 710. 92	
Missouri.....	224, 580. 00	94, 273. 06	99, 725. 13		30, 581. 81
Montana.....	61, 889. 88	16, 776. 06	45, 113. 82		
Nebraska.....	125, 474. 12	85, 619. 36	39, 854. 76		
Nevada.....	16, 489. 95	16, 489. 95			
New Hampshire.....	29, 042. 25	29, 042. 25			
New Jersey.....	93, 012. 59	80, 436. 40	12, 576. 19		
New Mexico.....	46, 294. 94	46, 294. 94			
New York.....	260, 532. 86	127, 087. 79	131, 779. 10		1, 665. 97
North Carolina.....	301, 683. 61	75, 140. 72	169, 031. 99		57, 510. 90
North Dakota.....	85, 582. 88	40, 264. 97	18, 131. 36		27, 186. 55
Ohio.....	266, 328. 49	153, 481. 91	112, 846. 58		
Oklahoma.....	208, 540. 57	108, 034. 40	100, 506. 17		
Oregon.....	72, 714. 07	72, 714. 07			
Pennsylvania.....	365, 246. 55	263, 921. 49	101, 325. 06		
Rhode Island.....	4, 914. 65	444. 83	4, 003. 50		466. 32
South Carolina.....	184, 440. 10	158, 490. 54	19, 442. 03		6, 507. 53
South Dakota.....	84, 441. 03	40, 793. 50	43, 647. 53		
Tennessee.....	231, 244. 09	139, 164. 27	92, 079. 82		
Texas.....	451, 952. 77	241, 730. 79	210, 221. 98		
Utah.....	40, 703. 67	37, 062. 79	3, 640. 88		
Vermont.....	38, 619. 04	27, 619. 04	11, 000. 00		
Virginia.....	220, 645. 29	163, 096. 47	57, 548. 82		
Washington.....	93, 848. 34	30, 949. 18	52, 628. 38		10, 270. 78
West Virginia.....	151, 934. 11	62, 448. 50	89, 485. 61		
Wisconsin.....	179, 644. 39	129, 671. 07	49, 973. 32		
Wyoming.....	28, 828. 39	28, 104. 85			723. 54
Alaska.....	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00			
Hawaii.....	25, 749. 55	18, 031. 99			7, 717. 56
Total 1933.....	7, 174, 335. 34	4, 231, 688. 65	2, 625, 152. 66	109, 886. 08	207, 607. 95
1932.....	7, 186, 966. 21	4, 480, 070. 07	2, 549, 862. 28	111, 544. 66	45, 489. 20
1931.....	7, 192, 436. 00	4, 624, 258. 91	2, 398, 625. 56	136, 697. 77	32, 853. 76
1930.....	6, 192, 936. 00	4, 257, 816. 84	1, 801, 530. 09	113, 538. 70	20, 050. 37
1929.....	5, 692, 936. 00	3, 846, 324. 87	1, 704, 904. 94	118, 547. 67	23, 158. 52
1928.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 739, 918. 23	1, 541, 568. 37	117, 308. 41	1, 204. 99
1927.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 718, 271. 77	1, 572, 968. 24	107, 196. 73	1, 563. 26
1926.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 620, 775. 64	1, 670, 811. 48	107, 595. 98	816. 90
1925.....	5, 399, 999. 99	3, 657, 975. 00	1, 634, 787. 09	106, 321. 80	916. 10
1924.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 542, 542. 33	1, 729, 371. 54	107, 691. 14	20, 394. 99
1923.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 463, 045. 41	1, 769, 973. 22	107, 798. 26	59, 183. 11
1922.....	5, 100, 000. 00	3, 218, 002. 63	1, 712, 675. 09	99, 671. 73	69, 650. 55
1921.....	4, 600, 000. 00	2, 966, 461. 61	1, 518, 778. 45	8, 808. 44	105, 951. 50
1920.....	4, 100, 000. 00	2, 630, 754. 55	1, 095, 923. 84	257, 665. 97	115, 655. 64
1919.....	2, 100, 000. 00	1, 586, 066. 42	316, 367. 59	156, 394. 03	41, 171. 96
1918.....	1, 600, 000. 00	1, 313, 330. 47	215, 077. 20	59, 658. 62	11, 933. 71
1917.....	1, 100, 000. 00	952, 114. 31	94, 556. 74	48, 383. 33	4, 945. 62
1916.....	600, 000. 00	497, 484. 18	69, 226. 79	31, 212. 76	2, 076. 27

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